THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,214. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
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PERSONAL.

A.—THE ATTENTION OF THE PERSON WHO TOOK the Gold Hunting Case Watch, containing picture, from a lady at the ball of the Cercle Français l'Harmonie, is called to a reward for the recovery of the same. ANNA MANZOE, 123 West Twenty-seventh street.

A. J. W.—FOR GOD'S SAKE LET ME HAVE MY $50 in some kind. Don't fear me. M.

BUCHU.—RING AND BREASTPIN, $150. POSITIVELY no questions asked. 594

BROWN—INQUIRE FOR LETTER. B.

CAUSELESS ANGER.—SHALL STATE PARTICULARS on return. Be tranquil and write. S. O. P.

CINDERELLA M. R.—PLEASE ANSWER MY LETTER dated 19th inst. B. L.

CHARLIE—I WILL BE CORNER OF BROOME AND Broadway on Sunday, at your appointed time. Madame J——.

DOLLY—DISAPPOINTED AGAIN. THIS DAY AT 2 P. M. Store. W.

EVERY DAY.—WILL BE IN SAME HOTEL PARLOR again, between 11 and 12 to-day; wait till I come.

GREEN CAR, FORTY-SECOND STREET LINE.—GENtleman who assisted lady to seat and afterwards secured seat opposite, solicits honor of her acquaintance. If agreeable, address a line, mentioning article of dress, to prevent mistake, to J. BROSCHARDT, box 1,351 New York Post office.

G. K. B.—CALL AT NO. 2 TRYON ROW AND HEAR from a friend, or address M. K. JACKSON, Herald office.

CERCLE L'HARMONIE.—LADY IN BLUE, DIAMOND powder in eyes; left at dressing room; could not find you rear of New York Hotel. Address J. F. HARMONIE, Herald office.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING A WOMAN who came to New York from Glasgow early in 1825 under the name of Elizabeth Hay, or Ratcliffe, or Phillips; said to be of unsound mind. She is said to have been the wife of James Hay, then residing at 123 William street, and to have had a brother who was a stone cutter or sculptor, probably named Ratcliffe or Phillips. A reward will be given for reliable information concerning her subsequent history. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys, 45 Exchange place, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ALEXANDER WREY, by his brother, John Wrey. When last heard from was in Canada West. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will please address JOHN WREY, No. 217 East Twenty-eighth street, New York. Canada papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES C. PRITCHARD, son of John and Jane Pritchard, late of Jersey City, who left his wife and child in the fall of 1868; when last heard from was in Maryland. Any information or assistance from him will be kindly received by his wife, Ellen Pritchard. Address New York Post office.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN SMITH, FROM county Meath, Ireland; came from Manchester to New York two years ago last September. Any information of his whereabouts would be thankfully received by his sister, MARY SMITH, 51 West Thirty-fifth street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Nicholas Welch; was born in Bloomingdale; aged thirty. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, JOHN WELCH, residing at Fairfield, Conn.

IF FERDINAND HENRY DUNKINSON, WHO FORmerly resided at Islington, London, England, and who was in the employ of Messrs. Smith, stationers, of Queen street, Cheapside, will send his address to the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage. The said Ferdinand Henry Dunkinson some time since occupied a house at Niagara, formerly rented by Blondin. THOMAS HORWOOD, Solicitor, No. 3 Warnford Court, London, E. C. Dec. 22, 1869.

NELLIE—MAY I NOT WRITE YOU? TELL ME HOW I may address you a note. CHARLEY, box 151 Herald office.

QUIMBY.—JUGLA'S GLOVE STORE; BAL CERCLE l'Harmonie. Why did you not meet me? Answer my letter. NIBLO'S.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, JANUARY 27.—LADY with black eyes; three individuals, great and small; gentleman with red cravat, two seats in rear, would like an interview. Address RED CRAVAT, Herald office.

SISTER AND MOTHER—I HAVE LOST YOU. R. McE. COURTENY.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR IS VERY APPROPRIATE. Thanks. HATTIE.

THURSDAY, 5 P. M., FULTON FERRY STAGE.—YOUNG lady with elderly gentleman; tall gentleman, who sat next, supported and left at Twenty-fifth street, would like to form acquaintance. Address C. H. WILLIAMS, care box 6,692 Post office.

THE TWO LADIES WHO STARTED FROM THE SOUTH ferry, Brooklyn side, in a cross-town car, about 4 P. M. yesterday, will confer a favor by sending their address to B. T. B., Herald office.

W.—IF YOU WISH YOUR TRUNK AND EFFECTS, say where they can be sent to. Have no fear of an advantage being taken of you. M. M. G.

WANTED.—THE NORWEGIAN AND TWO SONS, WHO came for farmer's situation at 92 Pearl street, will please call again.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK THE LADY from Forty-second street to the French ball please call at 105 West Twenty-seventh street? EVA GLEN.

5TH AVENUE, —ST., UNIVERSITY PLACE, AFTERwards on Broadway, Thursday evening, about 9 o'clock, two ladies.—Will the lady in gray send her address to an admirer, who would like to make her acquaintance? Address F. S., 54 East Twelfth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 45—Friday Morning, January 28, 1870.
6, 19, 53, 60, 55, 4, 18, 52, 57, 41, 26, 44.
Distribution No. 46—Friday Evening, January 28, 1870.
34, 10, 17, 43, 21, 15, 65, 38, 72, 14, 25, 29.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 169—JANUARY 28, 1870.
35, 59, 37, 47, 5, 73, 11, 70, 67, 25, 28, 39.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 170—JANUARY 28, 1870.
61, 29, 62, 56, 4, 61, 53, 9, 50, 68, 10, 19.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 145—JANUARY 28, 1870.
39, 52, 5, 10, 18, 4, 2, 51, 45, 54, 19, 7.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 145—JANUARY 28, 1870.
9, 11, 10, 72, 75, 65, 39, 66, 47, 36, 4, 35.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY, DRAWN AT 204 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss.:—
Class 197—17, 30, 41, 72, 51, 10, 42, 18, 2, 40, 58, 9.
Class 198—6, 33, 10, 9, 58, 75, 48, 3, 34, 16, 49, 73.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

ACCOUNTS EXAMINED, POSTED, BALANCED AND balance sheet rendered by a competent accountant. Address G. P. TAPLING, 16 Water street, New York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 339 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILIty, first rate ability and large experience, is about proceeding through the South and West; he is open to transact any business of importance for first class houses; no charge made unless successful. Address at once X. Y., Herald office.

CALL FOR A MASS MEETING.
The Committee on Ways and Means having resolved to offer a reduction of the tariff on imported cigars to a specific tax of $2 a pound, while they do not propose to reduce or abolish the duty on leaf tobacco, and these proceedings being ruinous to all the interests of the manufacturers of cigars, dealers in all kinds of leaf tobacco, to the journeymen cigar makers and the growers of tobacco all over the country; while on the other hand none but a few importers of Havana cigars would reap an immense benefit and profit, and having been called upon by a number of the leading cigar manufacturers and leaf dealers of New York for immediate action, I hereby invite all manufacturers of cigars, whether members of our association or not, as well as all the leaf tobacco dealers, to attend a mass meeting at the Aster House on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take immediate steps to prevent such ruinous legislation. I also enjoin all the journeymen cigar makers to get up mass meetings all over the United States and see that their bread be not taken from their families by unjust legislation, detrimental to tens of thousands and only favoring a few. D. HIRSCH, President of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of New York. JOHN STRAITON, Secretary.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 769 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING BEEN granted the undersigned by the Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late William Dougaly to present them for settlement to JANE ANDERSON, the Administratrix, 22 South street, on or before May 5, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OR CONSIGNEE OF 25 SACKS Salt, stored from bark Akershus, from Hamburg, on or about August 21, 1868, will call at 263 South street and pay charges on same, or they will be sold to pay said charges.

NOTICE TO ALL STONEMASONS.—YOU ARE HEREBY notified that the operative masons of New York city and vicinity are now on a strike on Commodore Vanderbilt's new railroad depot, corner Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, in consequence of a reduction of their wages from $4 50 to $4 per day. We appeal to members of the trade to take no employment on the job until such time as our grievances are redressed. All papers friendly to the cause of labor will please copy.
BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 2 Clinton place, New York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, on Tuesday, February 8, 1870, from 12 to 2 P. M. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the West Point Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, 119 Broadway, room No. 2, in the city of New York, on Tuesday, February 8, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will be held at the same time and place. B. S. BROOK, Secretary.

THE DRUGGISTS OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN are respectfully invited to call at our warerooms and see an entirely new design of prescription case. Must be shipped Monday, the 31st inst. HOWELL & BALEAU, No. 5 North William street, New York.

WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
Out to-day.
The only paper in the city containing a full and accurate report of the Bruce Libel Suit.

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Out to-day.
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Out to-day.
The only paper in the city containing a full and accurate report of the Bruce Libel Suit.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at E. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Boyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 203 Broadway.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1862, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Jan'zear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mohamed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—SPEED, SPEED—2:45. WITH STYLE, BEAUTY and fashion combined, not to be surpassed in New York or Brooklyn, comprising an exceedingly stylish, handsome and very fast black trotting Horse, 15½ full, long tail, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in every way; together with an elegant and fashionable Brewster Wagon, pole and shafts, nearly new; silver mounted Harness; a first class full suit of English Livery Clothing, Hood, &c. Any gentleman wanting a first class, stylish road establishment will find this an opportunity seldom met with. The above is a very handsome, stylish establishment, and must be seen to be appreciated, as there is speed and style combined and is for unreserved sale. Apply at No. 389 Adelphi street, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn. The above is really worthy the attention of any gentleman wanting a first class establishment.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
large number of new and second hand city built Carriages, &c., at private sale, consisting of one elegant Victoria, nearly new, made by Brewster; top and no top wagons, for road and business purposes; Depot and Express Wagons, Coupe Rockaways, &c.
Also large invoice of Portland Sleighs, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Whips, Halters; Buffalo, White Fox, Wolf and Coon Skin Robes.
Regular auction sale this day postponed to next Wednesday.

A SUPERIOR DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; heavy long tail and mane; stylish driver; sound and kind; will be sold under value; also fine large bay Horse, 16 hands; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire for ROLFF, at stable 119 West Twenty-third street.

A PAIR OF WELL MATCHED WORK HORSES FOR sale cheap; also, a second hand Brewster phaeton, and several sets of second hand hack Harness, single and double. Apply at 10 East Twenty-first street, New York.

AT 22 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted. HICKS, Established 1838.

A.—COUPES, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, LANdaus, Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Depot Wagons; Ham's patent circular front family Carriage; unequalled in style, workmanship. Prices reduced one-third. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

COACH AND CARRIAGE LAMPS.—DE YOUSSNEY BROTHERS have removed their manufactory from Greene street to their new building, 289 Broome street, corner Mulberry.

CLIPPING MACHINES FOR SALE—WILSON, WALKER and Foster's; price $10. Horses clipped in a superior manner in three hours, at $10 per horse. Apply at 1,325 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND HAND TWO HORSE Trucks, in good order; Clark & Henry, builders. Apply to J. N. ROMAINE, 183 Worth street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING TOP SQUARE BOX Wagon, pole and shafts, built to order last spring by Corbett & Scharch, together with a light double Harness, by Lowden. Price $300. Inquire at HAMILTON'S stables, 152 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—NEW COACHES, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR livery stable use; and new Clarence, at reduced prices; also cheap second hand Coaches. J. HEIDON, 54 Marion st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PORTO RICO PONY, 13½ hands high, seven years old; thoroughly broken to saddle and harness; has been used by a young miss, 15 years of age, to both saddle and harness; warranted sound and kind; free from vice. Apply at 1,241 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK OF A FIRST CLASS Livery Stable, consisting of new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Britts and Phaetons, top and no top Wagons and Harnesses, for want of further use. Apply at 142 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

HORSE, HARNESS AND LIGHT PLATFORM SPRING Wagon for sale.—The wagon is almost new, and is suitable for house furnishing goods, hardware or for a builder; will be sold separately or together. Call at 10 East Twenty-first street, New York.

LARGE GOAT FOR SALE—IT IS WELL TRAINED FOR driving. Inquire at 128 West Fourteenth street (new No.), in the stable. Ring at iron gate.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES.—300 SLEIGHS AND CARriages, of all styles, selling off 20 per cent less than New York prices. H. B. WITTY & CO., Manufactory 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

STABLE FIXTURES OF IRON, VENTILATING STALL Partitions, Hay Racks, Mangers, Box Stall Fixtures and a new Patent Crib, with hay rack, manger, with food guard, tumbling water of and hitching arrangement combined. JANES & KIRTLAND, corner of Reade, Centre and Elm streets.

WANTED—THREE WELL BRED TROTTING MARES, cheap, for brood mares. Send description and price to box 430 Post office.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS AND TRUCK, IN GOOD order. Apply at 183 Reade street.

WANTED—HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, new or second hand, to ship South, in exchange for good Virginia Lands; titles perfect. R. T. BUSH, 75 William street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS—REV. MOSES HULL WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Mrs. Blair will paint in the morning only.

A.—WILLIAM P. CORBIT WILL PREACH IN JOHN street Methodist Episcopal church, between Nassau and William, Sunday, 30th, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

AT YORKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTY-sixth street, Rev. David Mitchell will preach on Sabbath evening, at 7:30. Subject—"What is Thy Name."

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION AND THE KEYS OF ST. Peter, as founded on Matthew xvi., 18, 19, treated in the light of reason and Scripture. Rev. Chauncey Giles will deliver a discourse on the above subject, Sunday, 11 A. M., in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. The public are invited.

AT TAMMANY—TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, Rev. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN preaches on "Old Fogies of the Bible." Text, "Concupiscence, or Mental Adultery." St. Paul. Suppressed sermon. Startling disclosures.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING BY REV. Dr. Cheever Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Subject—"Fearfully and Wonderfully Made." Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, FIFTIETH street, between Second and Third avenues.—Hours of services to-morrow, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, SEVENTH avenue, next to Thirty-fourth street.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

LECTURE IN THE ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN church, Seventh avenue and Eighteenth street, by the Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., on Tuesday evening, February 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Venice and the Venetians." Admission, 50 cents.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, Eighth avenue and Thirty-seventh street.—Fourth anniversary sermon at 7½ o'clock. All friends who have aided us, and the public generally, cordially invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D.D., WILL PREACH IN the South Reformed church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. C. K. MILLIGAN WILL PREACH IN THE Twenty-eighth street R. P. Church, below Sixth avenue, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Divine Claim Enforced Upon Nations."

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH IN THE West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian church, near Seventh avenue, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"Marriage and Divorce." All are cordially invited.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., LECTURES ON MONDAY evening, January 31, in Yorkville Presbyterian church, Eighty-sixth street, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Orders of Nobility." Admission, 25 cents.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH WILL PREACH AT the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Sunday, January 30, morning and evening. Subject, morning, by request, "The Atonement as Revealed by the Scriptures."

REV. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., WILL PREACH AT ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street near Sixth avenue, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH IN THE Murray Hill Baptist chapel, Lexington avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East Fifty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

THE BISHOP OF MOUNT ZION WILL PREACH IN the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Mission of Elias, the Rainbow Angel." Rev. x.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET M. E. CHURCH WILL celebrate the anniversary of the dedication of their church edifice to-morrow. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Wm. Butler, D.D. Reunion love feast at 3 P. M. At 7 P. M. addresses by former pastors and others.

UNION REFORMED CHURCH, SIXTH AVENUE, OPposite Amity street.—Rev. J. L. Danner, of Fort Lee, will supply the pulpit on the Sabbath, the 30th inst.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER FOURTH avenue and Twenty-third street.—Social Bible class at 4:30 P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 30. Special evening service for young men at 7:30, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE of New York, New York, Jan. 7, 1870.
NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The undersigned, a committee of the board for the erection of an asylum on Ward's Island for the treatment of insane persons, will receive plans therefor, such plans to be presented on or before the 15th of February, proximo. The plans must be designed to accommodate 250 patients and be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the building. All information in reference to the Asylum, its location, &c., may be obtained of the Superintendent of Ward's Island. The time of meeting of the Asylum Committee for the examination of plans presented will be ascertained from the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. The sum of $1,000 will be paid for the plans which may be adopted, the committee reserving the right, however, to reject any and all plans presented.
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
JAMES LYNCH,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McGLROY,
Committee.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OFFICE COUNTER AND TWO DESKS WANTED—with glass fronts, the whole about 18 feet long; must be very nice and in good order, with about 20 feet railing to match; delivery now or until April 1. Address box 6,977 Post office.

WANTED—A TIGHT, DOUBLE RIVETED, EXTRA thick iron Tank or Boiler; twenty to forty barrels capacity. Address, with dimensions and price, M., box 5,900 Post office.

WANTED—AN EMBOSSING OR STAMP GILT PRESS, size of head not under 19x24 inches. Address Z., box 762 Post office.

WANTED—A DESK ROOM IN AN OFFICE OPEN until midnight. Address L. J. A., Herald office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchasing, immediately, a Machine Shop, with tools and power, in this city. Address box 6,021 Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF a House, furnished or unfurnished, below Thirtieth street. Address box 6,029 Post office.

WOOLLEN BLANKETS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A few bales of coarse eight pound Blankets that will measure 72 inches wide. Address, with price and exact weight, or present samples to LAZEAR & SHARP, 195 Sixth avenue.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS—WAX FLOWERS.—LESSONS GIVEN IN this elegant art by Mrs. MOGRIDGE, of London; terms may be known and specimens of her work seen at her rooms, 60 East Ninth street, near Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c., or the same bought, at No. 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AMERICAN LOAN OFFICE.—LOANS MADE ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of personal property; the same bought and sold; private parlor for ladies. C. D. FAVOR & CO., 954 Broadway, corner 23d street.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, &c.; business confidential. Aqui se habla Español. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. JOSEPH & HERTS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A NOTICE TO LANDLORDS.—WE GIVE SPECIAL ATtention to renting furnished and unfurnished Houses; no commission unless a satisfactory tenant is procured. JOSEPH MASON & GEORGE B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

PREMISES WANTED—FOR SILK FACTORY, TWO OR three floors, having steam or water power, and within 50 miles of city. Address G. B. & CO., Herald office.

ROOM WANTED—NEAR SECOND AVENUE CARS preferred, for gentleman and wife; Board for lady only. Address, stating terms, which must be low, SCOTT, Herald office.

WANTED—AT A RENT NOT TO EXCEED $300, A House with not less than eight rooms, with range and water, and say one-quarter acre of land; location at or near Orange or Brick Church station, New Jersey; if suited would purchase. Address, with full particulars (none others considered), box 3,815 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR dressmaking business, from Twentieth to Thirty-fourth streets and between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, for three days, S. C., box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF NOT LESS THAN THREE FURnished Rooms, with bath, &c.; rent to include gas and fire. Address, stating location and price, G. S., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A MEDIUM SIZED BRICK OR brown stone House, between Fifteenth and Twentieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; full particulars required as to location, size of house and rent, or no notice will be taken. Address BROOKLYN, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND to loan on property in New York and New Jersey, without delay. P. HASTINGS, 46 Broad street.

A.—A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND to loan, in New York and New Jersey. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, counsellor at law, 115 Broadway, room No. 12.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON FIRST class New York, New Jersey and Westchester Property; also first and second Mortgages cashed at once. W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A.—$3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $7,000, $10,000, $12,000 AND $30,000 to loan on first class City Property. No bonus required. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 39 Pine street.

A.—WANTED, SECOND MORTGAGES FOR THE FOLlowing sums:—Four $2,500, two $3,000, one $4,000, two $5,000, one $7,000, one $15,000. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 39 Pine street.

FOR SALE—EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.
All of a high order and first class securities of undoubted character, interest and principle payable in the city of New York; suitable for permanent, safe and profitable investments. For sale at a reduction below par, reserving the right of advancing the price at any time without notice.

Government Securities received in exchange at the best rates, and Bonds purchased by out of town residents sent by express free of charge.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their true merits, believing them to be, in point of security, equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
Also, New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds; Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investment, at low rates.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau street, New York.
Six per cent interest (free of government tax).
Money deposited now will draw interest from February 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
July next and semi-annually thereafter there will be paid on all deposits on hand of $5 and over interest for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on deposit.
Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February, at the rate of 6 per cent.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in German, English and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois). Coupons, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—IN SUMS TO suit; Second Mortgages wanted. JOHN H. SOUTHMAYD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 124 Nassau street.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company. NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.
The trustees, in conformity to the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1869:—

Premiums received on marine risks from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869	$6,030,637 82
Premiums on policies not marked off January 1, 1869	2,593,001 23
Total amount of marine premiums	$8,623,639 05

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869	$6,472,915 41
Losses paid during the same period	3,302,245 46
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,257,529 49

The company has the following assets, viz:—United States and State of New York stocks, city, bank and

other stocks	$7,856,290 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,148,400 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the company estimated at	297,568 81
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,513,452 00
Cash in bank	533,797 53
Total amount of assets	$14,469,508 34

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, R. Warren Weston, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, William E. Dodge, David Lane, James Bryce, Daniel S. Miller, William Sturgis, Henry K. Bogert, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., C. A. Hand, James Low, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Robert B. Minturn, Gordon W. Burnham, Frederick Chauncey, R. L. Taylor, Geo. S. Stephenson, William H. Webb, Sheppard Gandy, Francis Skiddy, Charles P. Burdett, Robert C. Fergusson, Samuel G. Ward, William E. Bunker, Samuel L. Mitchell, James G. De Forest, Robert L. Stewart.
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMpany, 166 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1870.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. Newfoundland Telegraph Stock wanted.

STATE OF TENNESSEE Coupons; Memphis City Coupons; Shelby County (Tenn.) Coupons, wanted by LEVY & BORG, 41 Pine street, New York.

WE ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS UPON favorable terms and with despatch. First Mortgages purchased. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages upon improved City Property cashed without delay. Loans promptly effected. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

WANTED—VIRGINIA REGISTERED STOCK, MEMphis City Bonds, Southern Securities generally. CONOVER, VINCENT & CO., 12 Wall street.

$5,000 WANTED—BY PATENTEE OF A NEW process for refining oils, at saving of a quarter the cost, besides producing an article much superior to any in market, and entirely non-explosive. Oil men are invited to investigate it. Address OIL REFINER, box 4,387 New York Post office.

$5,500 LOAN WANTED—ON IMPROVED PATERson city, N. J., Property; worth $20,000. J. C. KEARNEY, 25 Chambers street. Also to let, furnished or unfurnished, very cheap to a good tenant.

$9,000 WANTED—FOR TWO YEARS, ON BOND and mortgage, on 125 Building Lots in the city of Albany, near the Capitol. Address CASH, box 115 Herald office.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON WESTCHESter county Property only; also $2,000 and $3,000; first and second Mortgages bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street.

$10,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE; first class property located in Peoria, Ill.; additional security given if necessary; bonus paid. Address INVESTMENT, Herald office.

$10,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE ON A FINE PLACE in North New York, for sale. A chance for a good investment. Address H., box 74 Herald office.

$15,000 WANTED—ON A FIRST BOND AND mortgage, payable May 1, 1872, at 7 per cent, on store property in this city worth three times the amount; will not pay bonus. Address box 8,808 Post office.

$20,000.—FOR SALE, FOUR FIRST MORTGAges, averaging three years, interest at seven per cent, on fee property in Fifth, Eighth and Ninth wards; ample security; reliable bondsmen. Address or apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE, IN sums to suit, on improved real estate and tenement property in this city. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 20 Cedar street.

$80,000.—TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON FIRST class City Property; $2,000 on property in Westchester county. Second Mortgages purchased. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on City Property in sums to suit; Mortgages bought. JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

$125,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 AND upwards on real estate in this city, for a term of years. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$150,000 (TRUST FUNDS) TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage in New York. B. F. REQUA, 200 Broadway, room 13.

$175,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on New York property. First and second mortgages wanted immediately for cash. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved property in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and in the State of New Jersey. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,575,000.—WE ARE PREPARED TO LOAN money on bond and mortgage. No delay in advancing the funds. First and second Mortgages cashed. JOSEPH MASON & GEORGE B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, January 29, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:15 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO..........Williams..........Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA..........Guard..........Feb. 9, at Noon.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 11 M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 4.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
ALLEMANNIA,
Captain W. Bardua, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, payable in United States gold coin.
The CIMBRIA is to follow on February 8.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
BELLONA..........Dixon..........January 29
ATALANTA..........Pinkham..........February 12
CELLA..........Gleadell..........February 26
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. Apply at 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA..........Wednesday, January 26.
DENMARK..........Saturday, January 29.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMSON'S Passage office, 75 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—
INDIA..........Jan. 29 | AUGLIA..........Feb. 19
CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA..........Feb. 26
IOWA..........Feb. 12 | EUROPA..........March 5
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, January 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, February 5, 9 A. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, February 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, February 11, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	30
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
J. G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American
Royal Mail Steamships,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor.
Russia....Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia....Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra....Thursday, Feb. 3 | China....Wednesday, Feb. 23
Nemesis....Wednesday, Feb. 9 | Aleppo....Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli....Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria....Wednesday, March 2
Java....Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria....Thursday, March 3
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold; Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, February 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, February 19
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, March 5
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, March 19
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
WESER..........Saturday, Jan. 29
of 3,000 tons and 705 horse power, Capt. G. Wenke.
HANSA..........Wednesday, Feb. 2
of 3,600 tons and 765 horse power, Capt. E. Brickenstein, will leave, as extra boat from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..........$120 gold
Second Cabin..........72 gold
Steerage..........25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage, $60,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 5, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Notice to shippers.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M., on Friday, February 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at three o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........February 3
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene..........February 10
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........February 17
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Feb. 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Tuesday, Feb. 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well known, first class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Edward Whitehurst, commander, will be despatched from pier 36 North river, on Saturday, January 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 new steamer BOLIVAR, Captain Thomas Wolfe, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, January 29.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
CORTES, Nelson..........Saturday, January 29
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager..........Saturday, February 5
Freights taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI..........On Saturday, Jan. 29
CRESCENT CITY..........On Saturday, Feb. 5
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer WEYBOSSET, Captain Parish, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, January 29.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch.
The first class steamer ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, on Tuesday, February 1, from pier No. 29 North river, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The MERCEDITA will follow, and sail on Saturday, February 5.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida ports.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood,
on Saturday, January 29, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHARLESTON will follow and sail on Tuesday, February 1.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.
The steamer CONNECTICUT will continue her trips between New York, Albany and Troy, leaving on Sunday, January 29, at 6 o'clock P. M., from pier 44 North river and Canal street. Passengers and freight taken at greatly reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JANUARY 31,
AT RETAIL,
GARNER'S AND AMOSKEAG
CELEBRATED
PRINTS,
AT 9 CENTS PER YARD;
WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
7½ CENTS PER YARD.
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.

LOST AND FOUND.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY FOUND—ON THURSday, 27th, on Fifty-first street. The owner can have it by applying to BERNARD MURPHY, 241 West Thirty-third street.

LOST—PASS BOOK NO. 23,713, ISSUED BY THE INstitution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please leave it at the bank.

LOST—IN GOING FROM FRENCH THEATRE TO FULton ferry, by way of Sixth avenue car, on Thursday, Jan. 27, a lady's black silk Overskirt. The finder will be rewarded by delivering it to J. M. RANKIN, 132 Broadway.

LOST—THURSDAY, AT 11½ O'CLOCK, IN A UNIversity place car, a brown Pocketbook, containing a sum of money and handkerchief holder. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning same to 757 Broadway, cigar store, corner of Eighth street.

LOST—IN BLEECKER STREET CARS, BETWEEN Broadway and Twelfth street, a Coral Earring, three balls and three pendants. A liberal reward will be paid if left at 317 West Fourth street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, NEAR THE CORner of Grove and Fourth streets, a lady's Fur Collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 196 Fourth street.

LOST—A SMALL CLUSTER PASTE PIN. $10 REward will be paid by leaving it with G. NEHRING, 107 Greenwich avenue.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., A LARGE SIDE Pocketbook, containing letters, papers and a certificate. Finder will please return to 24 Cortlandt street, up stairs (Slate Company), and be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—ON 25TH INST., A POCKETBOOK CONtaining Money and Papers; among them a Note of D. Shaffer & Co. for $657 55, dated November 22, 1869, due 7th March, 1870, drawn to their own order and endorsed by them, payable at National Citizens' Bank, New York. All persons are warned against negotiating said note. If the papers and note are sent to me, a reward will be sent to designated address. B. WATSON, Attorney, 151 Broadway.

STOLEN—SEND THE PAPERS BACK.—SOMEBODY stole an Olive Sack Overcoat and Russia Leather Bag from my house, Hewes street and Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, last night; $20 reward for coat, bag and contents; $10 reward for the books, sermons and papers which were in the bag, and no questions asked. Please return them between 10 and 2 o'clock, to office of Sunday School Workman, 71 Broadway, room 56. ALFRED TAYLOR.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN, MEDIUM size; had on when lost a red leather collar. The above reward will be paid for his return by SCHUMANN & LATHAM, 18 Dey street.

$5 REWARD.—LEFT IN ONE OF THE STORES on Fourth avenue or New Haven depot, a Valise and Writing Desk, containing some papers which are of no use to any one but the owner. Any person giving any information leading to its recovery will receive the above reward by leaving the same with the owner, THOMAS NOONEN, care of Messrs. Ryerson & Brown, livery stables, University place and Thirteenth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, 27TH INST., in an Eighth avenue car, or while passing from College place through Murray street to Nassau street, a Memorandum Book, containing Letters Patent to Joseph W. Brockway, and other papers, of no value except to the owner. The finder will receive the above reward on the delivery of the book and contents to RICHARD SMITH, 455 West Thirty-fifth street, or at the Hudson River Railroad car shop, West Thirty-first street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM THE office of the Coleman House, a Pocketbook, containing papers of no value to anybody but the owner. The above reward will be paid on returning it to the office of the Coleman House, and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE ORPHANS' BALL, a Point Lace Handkerchief. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the handkerchief to Mrs. HUGHES, 116 Cannon street, or at No. 113 Broadway, in the insurance office.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, OFF TRUCK, THURSDAY afternoon, between 20 White street and 765 Broadway, a Case containing Chromos, marked "G. W. & S.—767—G. L. Weisman, 765 Broadway." The finder will receive $50 reward and no questions asked by returning the case to G. L. WEISMAN, 765 Broadway, up stairs.

$150 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM A LADY AT THE ball of the Cercle Français l'Harmonie, a ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watch, having a picture in the back of the case. If the party who has the watch will return it to Miss ANNA MANZOE, 123 West Twenty-seventh street, he will be paid the above reward and no questions asked.

$150 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE FINDER of gold Hunting Case Watch, (Cooper, maker, London), heavy gold Chain, with Seal (monogram H. A. W.), and crystal Charm attached; lost probably in Niblo's theatre or Broadway stage on Thursday evening. The above reward will be paid at the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5—TELEGRAPHING; TERMS REDUCED FROM $35 to $5 for a three months' course in telegraphing. Practically taught with instruments, day and evening. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 Fourth ave.

AT $5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT REDUCED RATES.—FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN and German languages. Classes will be formed February 1. Pure pronunciation and thorough instruction, day and evening. TOWNSEND'S Business College, 185 Bowery.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 185 BOWERY, private instruction, day and evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English Branches. Ladies' department. Telegraphy, $10.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD BE PLEASED TO arrange with a French gentleman or lady for an exchange of lessons in language; English for French. Address O. S., box 227 Herald office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WOULD TAKE PRIVATE pupils in English, Mathematical and Classical studies; best testimonials given. Address J. B., 29 Bond street.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS, or would give French and German lessons in exchange for a comfortable room and board. Address GOVERNESS, Herald office.

ELOCUTION.—LESSONS GIVEN IN THIS USEFUL and ornamental branch of education at moderate charges, by a teacher of standing and experience. Address box 3,951 Post office.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENMANSHIP AND Bookkeeping, Booth's Building.—Established 1853. Private instruction at all hours by the principal. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. See circulars.

MRS. ROBERT H. COLE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, White Plains, New York; spring session will commence February 7.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for a thorough education. Terms, per annum, $220. Second term commences February 1. For particulars send for prospectus.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT—COVERED French brocatel, made to order; cost $450, for $180; one do., $70. Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &C.—HOUSEkeepers supplied, and can pay by the week or month, at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &C., for cash, small or large lots; $100 to $5,000; to furnish a large house. Housekeepers declining address, for 15 days, CAGNEY, 515 Washington street.

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THE COURTS.

Important Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

The McGarrahan Suit in the United States Supreme Court—The Clarke-Bininger Case on Appeal—Verdict Against an Insurance Company—Compelling a Wife to Testify—Bankruptcy Proceedings—The Oakley Embezzlement Case—The Bleecker Street Shooting Affray.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The McGarrahan Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1870.

Jacob D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior, vs. The United States ex rel. William McGarrahan.—At the date of the oral argument in this case, made on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, the relator had leave to file a brief within a week, which is now filed and is in substance as follows:—The writ of error should not be entertained, because the record contains a stipulation entered into between the parties in the court below, by which the cause was agreed to be submitted to the court and that the court would render its judgment in vacation, and to be entered as of the same term of the court there in session, and as of the day of such submission, the effect of the stipulation placed the cause beyond the power of either party to prosecute a writ of error in accordance with the provision of the Judiciary act, as a supersedeas the writ of error being required to be taken within ten days from the date of the judgment. It was, therefore, without the ordinary course of law, and consequently a writ of error will not lie from such judgment. The stipulation was in the nature of an agreement of arbitration and was an agreement to accept the opinion of the Court to which it was submitted as the proper judgment in the case, and because a judgment by consent, from which no writ of error lies. Any irregularity in the process of the Court should have been brought before the Court on motion, and no motion being made in the case the irregularity was waived. The motion filed in the court below and subsequent withdrawn left the case as though it had not been filed, and was a waiver of the irregularity then and now urged. The alternative writ issued to Secretary Browning was in the nature of a rule to show cause why a peremptory writ should not issue. What was not answered in the return made must be taken as true. Upon the coming in of the return its objection to the jurisdiction of the Court and that the duty involved was a discretionary one, and must be reformed by the President, was adjudged insufficient, and in such case the peremptory writ issues. The writ was properly issued against the nominal defendant or his successor in office. The judgment being by the terms of the stipulation entered as of the 6th of February, was valid as against the defendant in the suit, and the act to be performed under the writ being an official act and not a personal one, the judgment was equally obligatory upon the present incumbent of the office of Secretary of the Interior and the writ might properly issue directed to the officer without naming him. The act of issuing a patent involves the exercise of no official discretion, the determining of the proper person to whom to issue it does involve the exercise of discretion, but, as in this case, that determination having been made in favor of the party claiming the issuing of the writ is merely ministerial. The writ should not have been issued to the President, because he is required to perform no personal act in the issuing of patents. The entire duties in relation to the matter are performed by certain specified officers, and they are under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior. The signature and seal of the President are all that are required of him, and the duty of signing and affixing the seal is performed by a secretary for that purpose, who is only nominally under the direction of the President. A vindication of the court below concludes the brief.

Mr. Merriam, of counsel for McGarrahan, moved for a writ of certiorari to bring up portions of the records in the case, which as it is now made up, do not appear. Upon suggestion of the Attorney General, however, the parties stipulated that the missing portion may be brought up by consent. This case involves the possession of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company.

The Texas Indemnity Bonds.

No. 10. *Original—The State of Texas vs. George Peabody.*—Judge Paschal moved the return day of the subpoena in this cause be corrected and fixed for the first Monday of December next. It was so ordered. This involves $167,000 of Texas indemnity bonds which passed into the hands of Peabody. One hundred and sixty three thousand were also purchased by Droege & Co., of Manchester. These bonds were, not long ago, judicially declared improperly negotiated by the Texas Confederate authority.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Clarke-Bininger Case On Appeal.

Before Judge Woodruff.

In the Matter of Clarke-Bininger, Declared Bankrupts.—An appeal was taken on this case from the decision of Judge Blatchford declaring Abraham B. Clarke a bankrupt. The case was set down for argument yesterday, but the appellants not being ready the case was ordered to stand over till Wednesday next.

Motion Against the Jurisdiction of the Superior Court.

Motions on behalf of the creditors for writs to prevent the Superior Court from taking action nullifying the proceedings in this matter of the United States District Court in bankruptcy, and to prevent the receiver appointed by the Superior Court, or any other person, from interfering with the rights of the assignee in bankruptcy appointed in this matter, were also put over to Wednesday, when the appeal case will be decided.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Duncan McCall vs. the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover insurance on the bark Londe, which, on a voyage with coal from Miramichi, put into Cow Bay and was there sunk. The case was held last February, and the plaintiff failing to make out technically his ownership, was allowed to withdraw a juror. The case was again held this week. The defendants contended that the putting in at Cow Bay was a deviation from the prescribed voyage, but it was shown that such deviation was customary. Defendants also claimed that as the vessel was afterwards raised and sold, and is now afloat, that there was not a total loss, and a proper abandonment was not made out.

The Court overruled all these points and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $15,450.

A Collision Case.

Cornelius Lynch vs. Steamboat Gratitude and Schooner Abner Taylor.—This case is for damages caused by a collision in the Kills, in October, 1868, between schooner Taylor and the canal boat Uriah, in tow by the steamer Gratitude. Counsel for both parties admit the damage occasioned by the collision must be charged to one or the other of the vessels. The case was summed up by counsel for the various parties yesterday, and the papers taken by the Court, who reserved his decision. For libellants, Goodrich & Wheeler; Beebe, Donahue & Cook for the Gratitude, and E. D. McCarthy for schooner Abner Taylor.

The Seizure of the Continental.

The steamer Continental was seized on Thursday last on an order from the court, served by the United States Marshal, but was allowed to proceed on her usual trip to New Haven with a deputy marshal on board. It is alleged on the part of the owners that the steamer never carried any kind of whiskey, as her freight always consists of passengers, baggage and dry goods. The reason of her arrest was that in October last one of the steamers of the company received at New Haven a cargo of empty whiskey barrels, each of which bore a revenue stamp uncanceled, for shipment to New York. The steamer that was to have carried the barrels was the Traveller, but the bill of lading was in the name of the Continental. The necessary papers, bonds, &c., in the case were filed yesterday in the District Attorney's office, where the officers of the boat proposed paying the fine of $300 on each barrel provided the government would not continue the prosecution. Mr. Pierrepont will refer the case to the authorities in Washington, whose instructions will be followed in the matter.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Compelling a Wife to Testify.

In the matter of Staats D. Woolford, a bankrupt, a question arose as to the power of the Court to compel the wife of the bankrupt to appear and testify before the Register in relation to her husband's assets.

Judge Blatchford decided that the wife must appear for examination as a witness the same as any other person subpoenaed as a witness, and that if she refuses to testify she may be committed for contempt.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Oakley Embezzlement Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. E. J. Oakley.—The defendant was the cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, in this city, and stands charged with embezzling over $100,000 of the funds of the bank. The Commissioner held the defendant for the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Balasky-Biddle Shooting Affray—Alleged Breach of Promise of Marriage.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In re Balasky.—This case came up on a motion for an order of arrest against Leo Balasky for the alleged seduction of Emily Knickerbocker on a breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Howe set forth the facts connected and read the affidavit of the girl, showing that Balasky was about to marry another.

Judge Cardozo granted the order, and ordered the arrest of Balasky, and placed the bail at $5,000.

In re Biddle.—After the previous case had been disposed of a return to the writ of habeas corpus by the keeper of the City Prison in the case of Biddle was produced before the court.

Mr. Blunt, on behalf of the prosecution, submitted the temporary commitment on which the prisoner was detained.

Mr. Howe stated that Balasky had failed to make any complaint against the prisoner, and had been released from Bellevue Hospital last Wednesday entirely convalescent. Although search was made for him he could not be found, and it was now ascertained that he had absconded. Under the circumstances counsel asked for the prisoner's discharge.

Mr. Blunt said there was nothing shown except by the commitment.

Judge Cardozo adjourned the further hearing of the case till Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Clarke-Bininger Case—Important Decision.

Before Judge McCunn.

In the proceedings to punish John T. Beecher for contempt, in attempting, as assignee in bankruptcy, to take possession of the property of the firm of Bininger & Co., already in the hands of the superintendent, Judge McCunn yesterday rendered his opinion in substance as follows:—

The motion is to punish the respondent, John T. Beecher, for contempt of court, in violating an order of injunction and in disturbing the possession of a receiver appointed by order of this court. The respondent admits the facts constituting the contempt, but urges, in justification, an alleged authority as assignee in bankruptcy to demand and receive possession of the property in the hands of the receiver of this court. Thus the single question before me is the sufficiency of the justification presented by the respondent and the decision of that question turns on the authority of the federal Court in Bankruptcy to interfere with or to arrest the proceedings of a State court in the ordinary and legitimate administration of justice. The action in this court was in the nature of a bill in equity, brought by one partner against another on the dissolution of the copartnership, for the purpose of winding up the copartnership, paying the creditors and adjusting the reciprocal rights and equities of the copartners. That action is progressing in an orderly course of development toward a final judgment, wherein the rights and interests of the several creditors, as well as of the partners *inter se*, will be ascertained, adjusted and protected upon the principles of equity applicable to analogous cases. In aid of the ultimate relief an injunction was granted and a receiver appointed, with a view to the protection of the copartnership property *pendente lite*. The action was commenced on the 15th day of November, 1869; on the 15th day of November, 1869, a receiver of the copartnership property was appointed; on the said 19th of November the receiver executed and filed the requisite bond; on the said 19th of November the receiver took possession of the copartnership property, and has remained in possession to the present moment. The regularity and validity of these proceedings, in this court, are not to be impeached by any federal tribunal (sec. 1, Art. IV. U. S. Constitution; ex parte Burns, 7 Law Register, 105; Atkinson vs. Purdy, Crabbe, 551, United States vs. Howland, 4 Wheaton, 115, 10 Wheaton, 25). The instant the receiver took possession the copartnership property passed into the custody and control of this court, of which he was the officer. His possession is the possession of the court. So, by virtue of the order of this court appointing the receiver, and the filing his bond in pursuance of that order, the receiver was vested with the legal title to all the copartnership property; that property, in contemplation of law, is no longer the property of the copartnership, and there is no interest in it as an equitable right to whatever surplus may remain after satisfaction of the copartnership's creditors. Recognizing and respecting the legitimate powers of the District Court, I nevertheless contest the authority of that honorable Court to oust the already attached jurisdiction of the Superior Court, and to compel the surrender by its officer of property duly and lawfully in its custody, and which is now in course of judicial administration. That court, as a court of bankruptcy, is the creature of statute, and has no power beyond that expressly conferred upon it (ex parte Hugh Campbell, 7 American Law Register, 100). The intent and policy of the Bankrupt law of 1867 is to insure an equitable appropriation of the debtor's property to the satisfaction of the claims of creditors; hence the only transfers and assignments which it denounces and invalidates are transfers and assignments in preference or in fraud of creditors within thirty days. Nothing in the Bankrupt act distinguishes and declares the District Court the only forum where a just and equitable distribution of the debtor's property can be consummated, and the jurisdiction of other tribunals of competent authority, except in administration of bankruptcy, is neither expressly nor impliedly excluded. When this court acquired jurisdiction of the copartnership no proceeding in bankruptcy had been instituted, and there was then no pretence or claim for the jurisdiction of the District Court. The amity subsisting between the tribunals of kindred and associate governments forbids the suggestion in the District Court that the action in this, the Superior Court, can terminate otherwise than in an equitable administration of the copartnership effects; nor can it be contended for a moment that the commencement of an action in a State court is an act of bankruptcy, nor is it obnoxious to the provisions or policy of the bankruptcy law. The Superior Court of the city of New York, and the District Court, in administering the affairs of dissolved or insolvent copartnerships, proceeds upon the same principles and with an equal solicitude to protect the rights of creditors, hence there is no occasion, with a view to justice or equity, why the District Court should attempt to oust the jurisdiction of this court. My position is grounded as well upon authority as reason. In the cases cited below—a federal adjudication—the power and jurisdiction claimed for the District Court were, in some instances, impliedly, and in others most expressly and distinctly disclaimed and repudiated by the very tribunals in whose favor these anomalous pretensions were asserted. Judge McCunn here cited a large number of authorities in support of his ruling on this point, and in conclusion said:—

I am obliged to judge the respondent guilty of a technical contempt of court, but in consideration that he disavows any intentional disrespect of our authority, and protests his conduct was controlled by the advice of counsel, I will dismiss him with only a nominal punishment. So much suffices for the vindication of our authority. I trust the respondent will spare us the necessity of any more severe assertion of that authority.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Surrender and Exonerating Bail in a Civil Action.

Before Chief Justice Barbour.

Hall vs. Paine et al.—In this case the parties had a stock transaction, upon which action was brought and in which the plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendant Paine. He was taken into custody upon an order of arrest, and gave bail; the Sheriff, on execution against the defendant's person, returned that he could not be found, and subsequently this action was brought against the sureties. The defendant surrendered himself within twenty days after the service of the complaint, but not within twenty days after the commencement of the action.

A motion was now made by Mr. A. H. Reavey for leave to surrender and to exonerate the bail, which was argued and resisted by Mr. Walker at some length.

The Court granted the motion without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Interesting to Physicians—The Admirers of Esculapius in Controversy.

Before Judge Freedman.

Rogers vs. Hugart.—The plaintiff claimed $128 for services as a consulting physician. The defence was that plaintiff was employed as an attending physician, and that his services were not immediately required. Half a dozen doctors testified that the plaintiff's advice and treatment were proper, and did not cause the death of the defendant's child. Three doctors testified for the defendant that a morphine injection was improper, and in their opinion it caused death.

The Court refused to allow the jury to pass upon any question except the value of the plaintiff's services, to which exception was taken, defendant's counsel declining to address the jury within ten minutes, the time allotted by the Court.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $100.

Mr. McKenzie for plaintiff, Mr. Reavey for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

The court met at noon yesterday and the Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments. The foreman stated that they would complete their labors on Monday, at which time the City Judge will discharge them for the term.

Peter Hagan, who was indicted for carrying a slung shot, was honorably discharged.

Samuel Taylor pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having been charged with stealing a case of shoes valued at fifty dollars, the property of Procnawnick & Blum. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

ANOTHER AFFINITY CASE.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Alderman Moore, a young woman of considerable attractions, attired neatly but fashionably, and who gave her name as Kate Hall, preferred a charge of felony against Thomas Jacques, alias George Cooper, a well dressed and educated man, under the following circumstances:—Miss Hall is not Miss Hall, she is married to a man who prefers a life of dishonesty to that of honest labor. Some time ago her husband, to use the language of the courts and the jails, "got into trouble," and got his wife into trouble also. He is in confinement, and while he was there she made the acquaintance of this Jacques (or Cooper). They had been companions together in trouble and they proposed to share their liberty together, and they lived together as man and wife at 170 Franklin street. On Sunday there was a quarrel. Jacques got jealous of his Kate, in consequence of her alleged flirtations with another "affinity," and there was a grand break up of all the ties that had bound these two together in loyal affection. Kate packed her trunk and gave it into the care of her landlady, intending to fetch it to new lodgings. While she was away Jacques got the trunk from the landlady and took it away, disposing of the wardrobe. It was for this theft he was committed to answer.

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

Third Day's Proceedings in the Second Trial of Edwin Perry.

New Evidence for the Prosecution—How Hayes Was Treated at the Station House—His Dying Declaration Ruled Out by the Court.

The proceedings yesterday in the second trial of Edwin Perry, the alleged murderer of Thomas Hayes, night watchman at Harbeck's stores, Furman street, Brooklyn, which has occupied the attention of the Kings county Court of Oyer and Terminer since Wednesday last, were of great interest, partially in view of the fact that the prosecution introduced considerable new evidence, and also because the cross-examination of the witnesses elicited some facts of great importance in favor of the prisoner.

The court met at half-past ten o'clock, and, as on the previous days of the trial, all outsiders were denied admission to the court room. Consequently the corridors of the Court House were crowded throughout the day by the friends of the prisoner and others who took an interest in the case. It is a noticeable fact that since the trial of Gonzalez and Pellicier, the Spanish murderers, no case of this character has excited so great a public interest in Brooklyn as that of the man now on trial for his life.

THE TESTIMONY YESTERDAY.

Coroner Whitehill was the first witness examined yesterday. He testified to having held the inquest on the body of Hayes and identified the bullet which Dr. McManus, who held the post mortem examination, had delivered to him. On the cross-examination witness stated that there was no mark upon the ball by which he could distinguish it from any other of about the same calibre; after the doctor handed him the ball he laid it on his desk, where it remained for three hours within access of those who were in the room; he then put the ball in the drawer of his desk and locked the drawer; two other attaches of the office had access to this drawer; he sent the ball to the District Attorney's office and saw it afterwards, but he was unable to swear that the ball he saw this last time was the same one he had sent to the District Attorney; it was one similar to that.

A MYSTERIOUS FUGITIVE.

John Graham, of No. 161 Furman street, which is about a block and a half from Harbeck's stores, stated that, on the evening of the murder, while standing at his door, he heard the report of a pistol in the direction of the stores, he went down to Harbeck's, and on his way thither he saw a man on the river side of the street coming in an opposite direction—towards Montague street; witness heard a man cry out, "Murder; I'm shot," when he was approaching Harbeck's stores, but did not see the man at that time; the first man was between witness and Harbeck's stores when the outcry was heard; the person who cried out was about thirty steps from the archway of the stores when Graham first saw him, and he afterwards got on the front platform of the car.

Mr. Bergen cross-examined witness, who stated that after he heard the exclamation, "Murder; I'm shot," he also heard some one cry out, "Stop that man;" when the wounded man got on the front platform of the car he said, "Take me to a doctor; take me to the ferry;" if he had said anything else witness would have heard him.

Thomas Gibbons, engineer at the flour mills No. 149 Furman street, about seven o'clock on the evening in question heard the report of firearms and saw a man on a "slight trot" going from the direction of Harbeck's stores towards Wall street ferry; the man was on the opposite side of the street, and ran as far as Robbins' stores, when he turned down the archway; he was a man about five feet ten inches in height, weighed about 170 pounds and wore a long coat and small hat.

Michael Colgan heard the report of the pistol and saw a man run down the archway of Robbins' stores; he did not see him after that; witness is acquainted with Perry, the prisoner.

Dr. Stone testified to having attended Hayes at the station house, and that he there stated the man was dying.

Mr. Morris—Did you speak loud enough for the man to hear you?

Mr. Spencer objected, and the question was ruled out.

PERRY IN BROOKLYN.

Officer McDermott, of the Forty-first precinct, testified that about twelve minutes past seven o'clock, on the evening of the murder, he saw Perry on the street leading from Furman street to the Wall street ferry, and there conversed with him; Perry left and went up towards Furman street. On the cross-examination witness stated that Perry said he was on a h—l of a drunk. In reply to a question of a juror the officer remarked that the prisoner at the time had on a long blue coat and a cap; he looked as if he had been on a "drunk."

A blue cap, which had been found in the prisoner's house in Furman street, was shown to witness, but he could not swear positively that it was the one worn by Perry at the time he saw him.

Theodore Greaves, of Furman street, saw Perry pass his place at about seven o'clock on the evening of the murder.

Andrew Moore saw the prisoner on the evening in question near the Wall street ferry and shook hands with him; left him about thirty paces from Joralemon street, in Furman, and he continued on towards South ferry; this was shortly before seven o'clock; Perry wore a long blue coat and a cap similar to the one shown in court; he was drunk at the time.

Officer Smith saw the prisoner on the night of the murder (about a quarter to eight o'clock), corner of Furman and Atlantic streets; when asked if he knew anything about the muss up the street Perry said that he did not. Witness stated that prisoner wore the cap produced or one similar to it.

A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

William McCormack stated that about fifteen minutes to seven o'clock on the evening in question Perry called him out of Herman's liquor store, Furman street, and asked him to go to his wife and get $100; he said he had had some trouble with some friends, that they had fired at him and that he had fired back; Perry gave witness a note to Mrs. Perry and he delivered it to her at her house; she then dressed herself and took a car going towards South ferry, and that was the last he saw of her.

Wm. Crowell corroborated that portion of McCormack's testimony which related to his being called out of the liquor store by Perry.

Officers Denton, Relihan and McLaughlin, who had searched Perry's house, were examined as to the result of their search. Denton found several cartridges there and Relihan a book, which the witness McCormack stated looked like the one from which Perry tore a leaf to write the note to his wife.

Ann Eliza Hayes,

THE WIDOW OF THE MURDERED MAN,

was sworn and identified the pistol found in the possession of her husband on the night in question.

The marriage certificate showing that the couple were married on the 24th of December, 1865, was read in evidence, and the witness retired from the stand.

Thomas Norton testified that he found a pistol similar to the one produced in the car in which Hayes, after being shot, rode from Harbeck's store to the Fulton ferry.

John G. Kiersan, car starter at the Fulton ferry, testified to receiving the revolver from Norton and delivering it to officer Campbell.

The officer was next sworn, and testified to having removed Hayes to the station house. Witness identified the pistol delivered him by Kiersan.

The pistol was offered in evidence—no objection made.

HAYES IN THE STATION HOUSE.

Officer Cowen assisted in removing Hayes from the carriage into the station house in York street. Sergeant Latting was behind the desk and witness spoke to him.

Mr. Morris—What did you say?

Mr. Spencer objected; objection overruled and exception taken.

Witness—I told the Sergeant that I thought the man was dying.

Q. Did Hayes say, or do anything at that time?

Objected to; overruled.

Witness—He did.

Q. What did he say? A. He did not speak.

Q. What did he do? A. He nodded his head.

Q. How long after you made the remark to the sergeant did he (Hayes) nod his head, as described? A. Immediately after.

Mr. Spencer cross-examined witness, and only asked him whether when Hayes dropped his head it did not drop from faintness or exhaustion. To which the officer replied that he could not tell.

Sergeant Latting's testimony was about to the same effect, with the exception that he did not see Hayes nod his head. The injured man was lying on the floor with a coat under his head.

THE POLICE DERELICT IN THEIR DUTY.

Judge Pratt inquired of witness as to whether there was not some regulation laid down as to the duty of the police when a man was brought into the station house in the condition that Hayes was. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Spencer—Is one of them that you lay him down upon his back on the floor for ten minutes?

Judge Pratt—It seems to me that there was a great dereliction of duty on the part of the police.

THE ESCAPE TO WALL STREET FERRY.

Michael Fanning testified that a person who went through the archway at Robbins' stores, Furman street, down to the dock, could easily make his way out along the docks to Wall street ferry; witness traversed that way and climbed over the fence near the ferry into the street.

Mr. Spencer to Mr. Morris—Ask him if there is not a board fence there.

Mr. Morris—No, there is not.

Perry (excitedly)—Yes, there is. Yes, there is.

Thomas O'Connor, of Twenty-ninth street, New York, stated that he knew Perry, but had not seen him for two months previous to this time.

AN ADVERSE WITNESS.

Charles Ray has known Perry about four years, and saw him last on Thanksgiving Day.

Q. You saw some officers up near where you live (New York) the other day, didn't you? A. I don't know whether they were officers.

Q. You threatened to lick them, didn't you?

Mr. Spencer objected, and remarked that he didn't want Perry dragged into any of those matters at all.

Mr. Morris said that he desired to show that the witness endeavored to prevent the officers from acquiring information. He proposed to prove by this witness that Perry stayed at his house on the night of the murder.

Q. Did you not see Edwin Perry on the night of Tuesday, 28th of December? A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you hesitate? A. I don't know why I hesitated.

Q. Did you see him on Wednesday evening? A. No, sir; when Perry was up town he would come to my house; he might come once in every month, but not once in every week; he never spent the night at the house with me. Witness denied creating a row in that house with the officers. He did not know that they were there to ascertain whether Perry had slept there or not.

Robert Day, of No. 102 Fourth street, Williamsburg, knows the prisoner, and saw him between twelve and one o'clock on the day of the murder and before it was committed.

HAYES' DYING DECLARATION RULED OUT.

The question of the admission as evidence of the dying declaration of Hayes, to the effect that Perry was the person who had shot him, was again raised by Mr. Morris for a decision.

Judge Pratt—We have examined the question carefully while this trial has been progressing and on the other trial. We have come to the conclusion that there was one element wanting to make this evidence admissible, and that was simply some evidence, some proof, that at the time the declaration proposed to be put in was made. Hayes knew he was *in extremis*. There is an entire absence of evidence except what can be drawn from the circumstances. I am satisfied that it would be error sufficient for a new trial if we admitted it. His Honor was also satisfied that there had been a dereliction of duty on the part of the police, for one question to Hayes would have settled the whole matter.

THE CASE FOR THE PEOPLE CLOSED.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no facts of importance were elicited. The case for the people was then closed, and the court, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

THE MARTIN WHISKEY CRUSADE.

An Interesting Session—Another Application for Adjournment—Interesting Discussion Between Counsel—Attachments Issued for the Arrest and Detention of the Recalcitrant Witnesses—Case Adjourned.

The case of Barker, Bamberger and others, which was adjourned over from Tuesday last to yesterday at noon, was a little after the hour fixed called up by Commissioner Osborn, of the United States Commissioners' Court. As already stated in the HERALD the defendants are charged with having conspired with others under bail to appear for examination and defrauded the government by removing a large quantity of distilled spirits from the distillery in Eighteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, then owned and run by Barker & Bamberger, to a place other than a bonded warehouse without having paid the legal tax thereon. It will be remembered that when the case was previously before the Commissioner Assistant District Attorney Purdy applied for an adjournment of the case in the absence of his witnesses, who had deceived him as to their willingness to attend and testify, and against whom he moved the issuance of attachments to compel their attendance on a future day. On that occasion, after strong opposition on the part of Mr. Joseph Bell, defendant's counsel, Commissioner Osborn adjourned the case till this morning.

Soon after the opening of the court room yesterday morning the immense throng that filled the halls and corridors crowded in and occupied every seat and standing space outside the bar, while counsel, defendant and their friends, with the reporters of the press, gathered in force inside the rails.

THE QUESTION OF CONSPIRACY.

The Commissioner, having called on the case, addressed counsel. He understood that there was to be some argument with regard to the question of conspiracy as charged in the affidavits against the defendants.

Mr. Bell—Your Honor, I do not think we will enter upon that argument just now.

Mr. Purdy—Whatever argument is to be made upon the question of conspiracy ought to be made now rather than at any future stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Bell—We prefer not to enter upon that argument now.

The Commissioner—The argument upon the charge of conspiracy must be made to-day, and if not made I will permit the District Attorney to put in his evidence and establish the conspiracy, and in the summing up I will pass upon it, but I shall not permit any objections.

Mr. Sedgwick—Your Honor will permit objections, but will, no doubt, overrule them.

The Commissioner—You understand me rightly.

ANOTHER APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

District Attorney ex-Judge Pierrepont—Your Honor, I have just been informed that a large number of the witnesses who have been subpoenaed in this case have refused to obey the summons of the Court, and I now propose that the proper affidavits in the case be made, and that attachments issue and the parties be arrested.

Mr. Sedgwick—In this connection it is right that the District Attorney should know, which he seemingly is not aware of, that at the last session a similar kind of application was made, and that your Honor on that occasion issued attachments against these same parties.

Mr. Pierrepont—I did not know that but if attachments were served the witnesses ought to be here.

The Commissioner—I requested the District Attorney to make application for attachments, but I was afterwards informed that the witnesses had presented themselves, and assured the District Attorney that they did not intend to stay away.

Mr. Pierrepont—Witnesses must obey the process of the Court. I shall see to it that they do.

Mr. Sedgwick—I desire to state, specifically to the Court and to the District Attorney, that, no matter what that officer's anxiety may be to get these absent witnesses here—no matter how great his anxiety may be—it is no greater than our own.

Mr. Pierrepont—That is the point I make, and I intend that they shall be here.

Mr. Sedgwick—We feel disappointed that the District Attorney did not serve his attachments when he might have done so and brought his witnesses here, and thus have saved the delay and hardship to our clients of a second adjournment. Witnesses in charge of a marshal make their escape.

Mr. Purdy, Assistant District Attorney—Attachments were served at the time upon some of the witnesses and were brought here, but they represented that the cause of their non-attendance was through a mistake; that they did not know the day, and they were consequently allowed to depart. I have the names of the witnesses upon whom attachments were served.

Commissioner—Read the names.

Mr. Purdy read the following names:—John Valdemann, William Dougherty, Thomas Dougherty, James Valdemann and Ernst Smith. Mr. Purdy continued—I would say, with regard to two of these named witnesses, I had them placed in the Grand Jury room under the charge of a deputy marshal; but they managed to make their escape and get off about fifteen minutes ago.

The Commissioner—I shall direct that attachments be issued for their arrest, and whenever arrested they shall be lodged in jail until brought here to testify.

Mr. Bell—Is it not a fact that at least three of the witnesses for the prosecution were here in actual attendance on the last day of the examination?

The Commissioner—I know nothing about that.

Mr. Bell—I ask the counsel?

Mr. Purdy—Not one of them.

Mr. Pierrepont—It is enough that they are not here to-day, but we shall try to have them here, and I shall see that the system of disobeying the process of the court shall not continue.

The Commissioner—When the application was before made for adjournment I granted it on the condition that the case should go on to-day, unless another application was presented based on such grounds as are here set forth. Could not those witnesses be found between this and to-morrow?

Mr. Bell—Being here to-day I should think they could.

Mr. Sedgwick—Your Honor will understand that we want a day fixed that will enable the District Attorney and the Marshal to have the witnesses here.

Mr. Pierrepont—We mean to find out what is in this matter and what is the justice and truth of it; therefore, I agree with counsel on the other side, that it is better to fix a day that will enable the Marshal, between now and the day to be fixed, to have these parties arrested and brought here; and, once here, a few hours will determine the case one way or the other. What time do you think?

Mr. Bell—We cannot advise.

Mr. Pierrepont—You can suggest.

Mr. Bell—We desire that the government shall take such time, as the District Attorney may judge will enable him to say whether the attendance of these parties can be secured, as my associate said we are as anxious as the other side can be that they should appear and accuse us, if they have anything to accuse us of.

Mr. Sedgwick—Your Honor, our only safety is in having them here to testify in public. These men may make what affidavits they please before notary publics, and may swear to any falsehood because not amenable to prosecution and punishment; therefore, we want an examination so that all the facts shall be brought to light, and the witnesses held accountable for the truth or falsity of their testimony.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Pierrepont—That is matter of importance. It is important to every one connected with this case that there should be a thorough examination, and I consider it my official duty to find out who those parties who have been making exparte or false statements or affidavits on which warrants are issued for the arrest of parties so accused. I am determined to find out the parties who have made such false affidavits, and we will have them here, too, if there is power in the Court to bring them here. I propose that the examination be adjourned till next Tuesday.

The Commissioner—I shall issue attachments for the arrest of the parties, and when arrested they shall remain in custody till Tuesday next at ten o'clock, when they shall be produced in court.

The case was accordingly adjourned, and the audience cleared out filling the corridors and halls as they passed to the street.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB held a ball last night at Cooper Hall, which was largely attended. Several Highland pipers in "kilt and hose" were to be seen and heard through the hall, while the guests waltzed to the merry airs of Old Caledonia, "stern and wild."

THE ORPHANS' BALL.—Great preparations are being made for the orphan's ball, which will come off in the middle of February under the auspices of St. Mary's Young Men's Catholic Association, which has been recently organized. This ball will aid a great work of charity, and it promises to be a success.

CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.—Thomas Kelly, the proprietor of the liquor store at the corner of Hudson and York streets, was arrested on Thursday night by detective McDonough on the charge of rectifying whiskey without a license. He gave bail in $5,000 to appear for examination. Mr. Harper, of Prospect street, is under bail for a similar offence.

DISTURBANCE AT THE ERIE WORKSHOP.—A crowd of youngsters followed the New York mechanics who were on their way from the Erie workshop to the ferry last evening. They not only hooted and yelled but some of them threw stones. Hereupon one of the mechanics drew a revolver and turned on the crowd, who at once took to their heels. The older folks have become too wise to engage in any such amusement again.

Hoboken.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION are engaged in the consideration of the question whether a negro shall be admitted to the public schools. A motion for admission was laid on the table at the last meeting of the Board.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.—A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, at which several amendments to the city charter were discussed. Among these are the following:—To abolish the salary of aldermen; to reduce the number of aldermen in each ward from three to two; to reduce the number of school trustees in each ward from three to two; to regulate the terms on which the public printing shall be performed, and to make a radical change in the mode of assessment for public improvement. Each of these amendments must be submitted to the people and receive the approval of a majority before it can become a law.

Hudson City.

THE HARRISON-VREELAND BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The suit of Mrs. Harrison against George Vreeland, for breach of promise of marriage, was compromised, and a settlement of $2,250 damages was entered for plaintiff. The damages were laid at $40,000.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.—A man named James Foran was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Recorder Aldridge, at the instance of Mrs. Foran. Her affidavit is substantially as follows:—Her husband wounded and thumped her with his fist till she was unable to raise her hand to her head; he threatened on several occasions to poison her, and a few nights ago he prepared a rope and placed it in the bed, and she was so terrified thereby that she did not sleep that night; he threatened to take her life with a knife, so that at last she was obliged to leave the house at night lest he would murder her. The Recorder deemed the case so serious that he would not take bail, but sent the man to the county jail to be dealt with directly by the Grand Jury.

Hudson City.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Association of the Fourth ward, held at Masonic Hall, corner of Montgomery avenue and Colden street, on Thursday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John Fletcher, Jr., president; Samuel J. Walford, vice president; Wm. E. Bishop, secretary; Hermann Bruns, treasurer. The object of the association is to labor for reform and economy in the municipal administration.

Bergen City.

ALLEGED MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE—REMOVAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE AND TWO OFFICERS.—The city authorities of Bergen have a new-fashioned way of redressing grievances. The following notice was served upon Chief of Police Keenan, Aid Bauer and officer Munroe on Thursday:—"By an order of the Police Board you are hereby dismissed from the police force of the city of Bergen." This order was signed by Mayor Harrison, the President of the Common Council and Aldermen Washburn, Van Kemen and Wakeman from the Police Committee presided over by the Mayor. The order set forth no specifications of charges or grounds for removal, nor were any of the parties brought face to face with their accusers. Aid Bauer demanded a trial and was refused. The Chief waived a trial, and Munro's case was settled some time ago. Even admitting that the three men are guilty, this Star Chamber style of procedure will give rise to severe comment. Bauer will appeal to the Common Council for a hearing. Officer Nicholas Pierce succeeds the Chief and officer George Cottingham takes the place of Aid Bauer.

Waterloo.

SMASH-UP ON THE SUSSEX RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon the passenger train of the Sussex Railroad, running from Waterloo to Andover, met with a serious and singular accident, which resulted fatally for one man and five or six others were severely injured. It appears that some of the ties were rotten and the tracks became accordingly displaced and slipped too far apart for the wheels. The passenger car ran off and tumbled over, and a general smash-up followed. The passengers who were injured were conveyed to Waterloo for medical treatment. The cause of this accident is somewhat novel, and it should open the eyes of railroad men to the danger of loose or unsound ties.

Newark.

MORE SNEAK THIEVING.—A German woman named Mrs. Hans entered the dry goods store of John Schloper, on Broad street, yesterday, and suddenly disappeared, as did also a piece of muslin measuring thirty yards. The clerks gave chase and were reinforced by detective Smith. Mrs. Hans was overhauled and the missing muslin found. She is held for examination. From the factory of J. S. Grant, in Academy street, $500 worth of overcoats were carried off by thieves early yesterday morning.

A WOMAN SEVERELY BURNED.—Yesterday forenoon, while Mrs. Ringwold, of No. 30 Dey street, was attending to her household duties, her clothing caught fire from the stove. Wild with fright the poor creature dashed into the street. An elderly citizen named Schaefer ran to her assistance, and with a blanket succeeded in smothering the flames, not, however, before she had sustained very serious injury about the head and shoulders. Her recovery is doubtful.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSANITY.—Early last night a young girl of rather prepossessing appearance, named Louisa Metz, in her twentieth year, was lodged in the station house for safe keeping, she being subject to violent fits of an insane nature. She came from Germany last summer and went to reside with officer Dietz, of the police force. He has procured for her several situations as a domestic, but scarcely would she be settled in a place when a fit would seize her, and off she would go and be missing for several days.

SERIOUS SALOON AFFRAY.—About seven o'clock last evening quite a serious personal *rencontre* took place in a William street drinking saloon, nearly opposite the station house, between a young man named Edward Whitteman and another named Perry, the result of which was that the latter had his face and hands shockingly cut—it is believed with some blunt instrument. His wounds were so serious that the services of a surgeon were promptly procured. The disturbance arose out of an excited discussion on political subjects, which ended in harsh names and finally blows. Both parties are quite well known in certain circles, among whom the occurrence has caused considerable little excitement.

THE NEED OF AN ARMORY has long been a staple topic of discussion in military circles hereabouts, and to the want of one is mainly attributable the wretched condition of most of the military companies of this city, and the entire absence of that *esprit du corps* essential to the well being and proper *morale* of all such organizations. At a recent meeting of officers and others interested in the proposition to build an armory, of which General Runyon was president, a series of resolutions were passed urging the Common Council to move forward in the matter, else it will scarcely be possible to keep together at least the First and veteran regiments. Generals Runyon and Plume and Colonels Ward, Aberl and Ryerson were chosen a committee to bring the matter before the Common Council.

Paterson.

A FIRE occurred yesterday morning in the picker room of Godwin & Co.'s cotton mill, corner of Congress and Mill streets, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. About three bales of cotton were destroyed—not insured. The damage done to building and machinery was slight, and covered by insurance.

THE WYNOCKIE MYSTERY.—The Board of Freeholders yesterday increased the reward offered for the recovery of the lost children of Joseph Wyble to $500. An examination of the parents yesterday in Paterson and their knowledge of the affair conclusively proved that all accusations made against them for the murder of their children are entirely without foundation. The mystery is a greater mystery than ever.

LONG ISLAND.

DREADFUL ATTACK BY A BULL.—On Wednesday morning Samuel Foolley, of North Haven, while feeding stock in the farmyard of Benjamin C. Payne, was attacked by a bull and badly injured. Had it not been for the arrival of a second party, who felled the irate beast with a blow from a hatchet, he would have been killed. His injuries are so severe as to confine him to his bed.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS.—Jacob Osborn, of East Hampton, met with an accident Thursday that will probably terminate fatally. He fell the whole length of a flight of stairs, cutting a gash in his head several inches in length and lifting the entire scalp. He is yet in an unconscious condition.

A man employed upon the railroad in Bridge Hampton was run over by a wagon on Thursday night, receiving a ghastly cut in his head and the breaking of a bone in his hip.

BURGLARS IN QUEENS COUNTY.—During the week burglars have commenced again in Queens county. Two houses in Woodside were entered on Wednesday night—one occupied by H. Williams and one occupied by Mr. John Hicks. The burglars were heard in the latter dwelling by Mrs. Hicks, and her screams frightened them and saved to the occupants a large amount of valuables which had been heaped together—silverware, silk dresses, &c. The next night burglars entered the dwelling of Mr. A. Kalls, at Newtown village, carrying off a large quantity of provisions.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SETAUKET.—On Thursday afternoon John N. Baylis, of Stony Brook, was instantly killed at Setauket. He was at work on a ship which is being built there, and at the time was helping to put in ceiling plank. He was standing inside of the vessel while others on the outside were drawing the planks to their place by means of a tackle, when a chain to which the tackle was fastened gave way, letting the plank fly back, throwing a clamp screw, weighing seventy-five pounds, against the breast of Baylis, knocking him backward, his head striking against the keelson of the vessel, causing instant death. He was about forty-five years of age and leaves a large family.

NEW YORK CITY.

Military Rowdyism—Infant Mortality—New Emigration Commissioner—Cigar Makers' Movement—Hamilton College Alumni—Miscellaneous Incidents and Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	40	36	3 P. M.	49	44
6 A. M.	39	35	6 P. M.	47	43
9 A. M.	43	41	9 P. M.	45	41
12 M.	46	41	12 P. M.	44	39

Average temperature yesterday.........49

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........43¾

Mary Connally, of No. 201 Greene street, who had a quarrel with her lover, yesterday morning took a dose of laudanum with a view of ending her trials and tribulations. Medical attendance saved her life, however.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall, this evening, at eight o'clock. Subject—"Mammals, Man and Nature." Lecturer, Professor A. J. Ebell.

Yesterday, while at work in Gildersleeve's sawmill, corner of Thirty-second street and First avenue, Francis Fries, of No. 328 East Twenty-eighth street, had two fingers cut off by his hand coming in contact with a circular saw.

The stationary engine which is to operate the West Side Elevated Railway was completed Thursday, the last shaft being now in position. There is but little more to do before the company announces the date at which travel will commence upon the line.

At the regular annual meeting of the Irish Emigrant Society, held on the 20th inst. at 51 Chambers street, James Lynch, of No. 16 Broadway, was elected president, vice Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, resigned. Mr. Lynch is therefore a Commissioner of Emigration *ex officio*.

The funeral of Mr. Jesse O. Vanderpoel, for many years connected with the District Attorney's office as Deputy District Attorney, and who was recently appointed Probate Clerk by Surrogate Hutchings, took place yesterday afternoon from No. 1 West Sixteenth street, corner of Fifth avenue. The remains were taken to Kinderhook.

Several of the prominent milk dealers of this city have recently been victimized by an ingenious swindler, who is in the habit of representing himself as their authorized agent for the collection of bills. He is described as a tall, slim individual, with dark hair and eyes. Captain Allaire has been on his track for some time, but has not yet succeeded in effecting his capture.

Messrs. Annin & Co., of No. 99 Fulton street, state that the report of an attempted burglary at their establishment a day or two since was erroneous in stating that the establishment was "a liquor store," as that is not the business in which they are engaged, and persons reading the report might be thereby led to suppose that they had abandoned their old line of business. Richard Ternan & Son, of the same building, warmly commend the action of officer Kenny, of the second precinct, in frustrating the attempted robbery.

The sale of the remainder of Mr. Burr's stock of jewelry was continued yesterday. The attendance was much larger than on Thursday, and there being more bidders the prices realized were much better. Many of the buyers were ladies, and as several of them fancied the same article there was a good deal of rivalry displayed. A large opal ring, set around with diamonds, sold for $115; another, with a large Syrian garnet, sold for $20. Several gold chains sold for $12, $15 and $20.

A committee of the National Tobacco Association have left this city for Washington to present Congress with a petition, setting forth that by the reduction of the duties on imported cigars from fifty to twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*, and from three dollars to $2 50 per lb., while the duties on imported tobacco are not changed, the cigar manufacturing trade in this country is being ruined and thousands of men thrown out of employment; and, therefore, praying that the tax on imported tobacco be reduced. The cigar makers of New York hold a mass meeting at the Astor House to-day.

On Wednesday night a gentleman on his way from the Post Office encountered four soldiers on the sidewalk in Nassau street, by whom he was assailed and assaulted, although no great damage was done. Inasmuch, however, as the soldiers disgraced the uniform they wore by their rascally conduct, the commanding officer at Governor's Island or Fort Hamilton should make an investigation, find out what four soldiers were absent at midnight of Wednesday last and bail and chain the fellows, or restrain them of their liberty until they can better demean themselves when permitted a furlough.

Coroner Schirmer was yesterday called to hold an inquest on a stillborn child at 54 Oliver street. The names of the parents of the infant did not appear.

A dead child (no name given) was taken to the Eleventh precinct station house, but where the remains were found did not appear. Coroner Schirmer will develop further particulars. An infant was reported dead at 22 West street and the Coroner notified. An individual, whose name was not given, died suddenly at 419 Greenwich street and one of the coroners was called to hold an inquest on the body.

At a meeting of the Hamilton College (New York) Alumni, resident in this city, on Thursday, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President, Joseph S. Bosworth, LL. D.; Vice Presidents, General John Cochrane, Edwin C. Litchfield, LL. D.; Daniel Huntington, LL. D.; Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.; Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D.; Francis Randall, Corresponding Secretary, Isaac H. Hall; Recording Secretary, Elihu Root. Executive Committee—Professor John M. Pomeroy, LL. D.; Professor D. H. Cochrane, LL. D. It was determined that the annual dinner should be held at the Astor House, February 24. The Alumni in all parts of the country are respectfully invited to be present.

The Board of Managers of the "Co-operative Building Lot Association" report in tabulated forms and sententious paragraphs the prosperous condition of the society. The revenues for the past year exceeded those for the year preceding by $13,469 70. The association has thus far purchased $124,750 worth of property in Brooklyn, East Williamsburg, Westchester county and Belleville. The total number of real estate shares was 1,754. Sixty seven lots in East Williamsburg and Brooklyn and thirty-three plots in Westchester county were awarded to members during the year, bringing a net cash premium of $1,604 79. In other respects the society shows financial soundness.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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PROPRIETOR.

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Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 29

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Matinee—HAMLET. Evening—MEG MERRILIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—PAUL PRY—ROBERT MACAIRE. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD UP TO 160, &c. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—DER FEENSCHLIFF.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Matinee—OURS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—FRENCH COMEDY—LA PAPILLONNE. Matinee—GRAND DUCHESSE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—LITTLE EMILY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—"HASH."

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THAT RASCAL THOMAS, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 29, 1870.

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5—Proceedings in the New York Courts Yesterday—The McCarrahan Case in the United States Supreme Court—The Trial of Edwin Perry for the Murder of Thomas Hayes—The Martin Whiskey Crusade—Another Affinity Case—New York City News—Suburban Intelligence.
6—Editorials: Leading Article on British Politics, the Questions of the Hour, the Approaching Session of Parliament—Personal Intelligence—Corporal Punishment in Schools—Amusement Notices.
7—Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: Special Mission from Rome to Napoleon; Reported Severe Fighting in Cuba—How Jersey Treats Burglars—Reunion of Old Public School No. 14—Lectures Last Night—Yale Alumni Association—Naval Intelligence—Musical and Theatrical Notes—The Junior Base Ball Association—Alleged Incendiary Fire in Third Avenue—Business Notices.
8—The New Nation: Interesting Details of Affairs at Red River—Virginia: Military Order Turning the State Over to the Civil Authorities—A New Contagion in the City—Brooklyn City News—Appeal for Help for Cuba—The Alexander Case—Earthquake at the Ionian Islands—Old People.
9—Financial and Commercial Reports—The Pneumatic Transit Company Litigation—The New Post Office—The Remains of Generals Rousseau and Watkins—Marriages and Deaths.
10—The Westchester Tax War—George Peabody: Programme of the Obsequies at Portland—Shipping News—Advertisements.
11—The Prize Ring: The Battles between Scudders and Lafferty, and Casey and Gallagher—Reported Resuscitation After Execution—Russia and Its Financial Condition—Real Estate Transfers—The Japs in California—An Indiana Horror—Suicide of a City Treasurer—Singular Suicide of a Reputed French Count—Mortality Extraordinary—Statistics of Ohio.
12—Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

NEW CONTAGION.—In addition to the smallpox, Dr. Harris says a new contagion, called the relapsing fever, is among us.

THE CANALS.—A bill has been introduced in the State Senate suspending work on the canals until an appropriation is made to pay for it.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Ramsey's bill for incorporating a postal telegraph company seems to be in decided favor with the Senate Postal Committee, and consequently a number of influential gentlemen connected with the Western Union monopoly are reported to be in Washington.

JERSEY JUSTICE.—Two burglars were sentenced by Judge Randolph, of Hudson county, yesterday, one to twenty and the other to ten years in the State Prison. Judge Randolph tempered his justice with mercy unusual in Jersey, for he said death was the only adequate punishment for them.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.—In addition to the wines, minerals, big trees and Chinamen which California has on hand for her sister States, we have now to record the successful manufacture of silk from cocoons. The golden State fully repays the purchase money paid for her, and it is to be hoped Alaska will do as well.

British Politics—The Questions of the Hour—The Approaching Session of Parliament.

It is now many months since we had anything to do with the British Parliament or, until very lately, with the speeches of British statesmen. The recess, as they call it in England, has been more than ordinarily uninteresting. Mr. Disraeli has been dumb. Mr. Gladstone, in spite of his natural disposition to express himself, has been silent almost to disappointment. Latterly Mr. Bright has broken the ice, and, although we have no reason to say that he has absolutely satisfied his colleagues, we cannot deny that he has sketched an admirably able and honest programme for Ireland. The present British Ministry has good reason to rest upon the laurels it won in the last session of Parliament. It did great things—great things, especially, for Ireland. It did, also, make great promises, and the great promises had Ireland for their object. Mr. Gladstone lost his chances in the great Reform bill movement; but he saw a great field in the removal of Irish grievances, and it must be admitted that up to the point of opportunity he has done well.

On the 8th of February the recess ends and Parliament will be again in session. The Queen, personally or by proxy, will open Parliament. In any case we shall have another Gladstone programme. The Queen's speech will touch upon the great work that has been done; upon the happy relations sustained towards foreign countries, upon the Alabama claims difficulty, upon the divided sentiment of France on the commercial treaty carried out mainly by the perseverance and honest convictions of the once contemned but latterly honored Richard Cobden, upon the great and troublous question of the colonies, made fresh and more interesting than ever by recent manifestations, and chiefly upon the honest policy still to be pursued in the matter of Irish grievances.

It will be a good Queen's speech, at least as good a speech as kings or queens or emperors usually make. It will be full enough to cover the great questions of the day, liberal enough to sustain the position of Mr. Gladstone and his friend Bright, and just enough to command the honest support of the tories. Among foreign questions the two most important are the Alabama claims and the expiring French commercial treaty. The Alabama claims negotiations, we are told, have again been suspended. When were they in any other condition? Prince Arthur, we suspect, has settled the whole difficulty. Is he not now the honored guest of this nation? Has he not made Mrs. President Grant feel that a live prince is something more than any other ordinary mortal? Has he not by a smile or a touch imparted a lifelong joy and pride to many of our Washington belles? Has he not made fortunes for all the milliners and dressmakers in the neighborhood of the Capitol? That the Alabama claims negotiations should be suspended is no matter of wonder. A question of honor is best settled by an honorable apology. Since we make so much of princes we cannot blame Great Britain for making so little of the Alabama claims.

The French commercial treaty, now about to expire, is to the mercantile classes of Great Britain a very important and, indeed, a very serious question. We could name towns in England, Scotland and Ireland that have suffered by it very severely. Some of the oldest centres of manufacturing industry and skill have suffered to the point of ruin. Old towns have almost died and old manufacturing firms have been reduced to poverty. But we could name other centres which have gained by the Cobden treaty. Little hamlets have grown into towns, towns have swelled into cities, and manufacturers, honest and able, finding a field for their wares, have swelled into dignified merchants and portly aldermen. What has taken place in Great Britain has taken place in France. Some centres, some individuals have gained; some centres, some individuals have lost: but in the one country, as in the other, the Cobden treaty has been a public benefit. Free trade admirably illustrates the New Testament precept—"It is expedient that one man should die for the people"—a precept which covers a principle, and the principle is as old as the Flood, perhaps older. But as the love of self is stronger than the love of humanity, protection, in communities selfish and not fully enlightened, will always have a chance. It is possible that some British manufacturers have gained as compared with some French manufacturers; it is possible also that some French manufacturers have gained as compared with some British; agriculturally, it is undeniable that France has had the advantage; but the returns, which we have more than once published in the HERALD, show that both countries have gained immensely by the free trade policy. It is scarcely to be doubted that the feeling now prevailing in France will lead to a modification of the treaty; but the modification will be more a seeming than a real loss to Great Britain, while it cannot be a gain to France.

The colonial question is one which now seriously agitates the minds of British statesmen. It has already taken a shape that may break up the existing political parties. For some years past men of mere ideas, men like our friend Goldwin Smith, of Ithaca, have been advocating a course of policy which was fine in theory, but which, as it was totally wanting in the practical direction, has already begotten a powerful reaction—a reaction so strong that it includes the Poet Laureate and others who, though not practical men, see the folly of political theorists. The question is whether Great Britain can or cannot afford to lose her colonies. The late Colonial Secretary Cardwell thought the colonies should look after themselves. One result of that policy has been that the whites in New Zealand have been massacred by the natives, and that the whites, in despair, have threatened to apply to the United States for protection. Lord Clarendon has seen and confessed the folly of this economical policy; but the question is not yet settled, and it is certain to command a certain amount of attention from the imperial Parliament of 1870.

After all we have said, however, the great absorbing question will be how to improve the land tenure system of Ireland. Great promises have been held out. But it will be much more difficult to satisfy the Irish people on this subject than it was in the matter of the Church establishment. The land tenure system is old. It has for centuries divided the people from their landlords. It is on all hands in Ireland admitted to be the monster grievance. That Mr. Gladstone means to settle this other question no one can deny. That his colleagues and he are of one mind we have no reason to doubt. But it will be a difficult task to execute. It may make an end of Gladstone and Bright. It may give Disraeli another chance. It may dethrone Disraeli and Gladstone forever and bring into prominence a new class of men.

At any rate, what with Alabama claims, French commercial treaties, the colonies and the still disaffected Irish, the approaching session of the British Parliament promises to give us food for thought.

Papal Infallibility Appealed to Napoleon.

A telegram dated in Rome yesterday assures us that the Archbishop of Algiers has been detached from the Ecumenical Council and commissioned by the Pope on special duty to Paris. He is directed to ascertain the views of the Emperor Napoleon on the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope, for the reason that the "uncertainty of the Emperor's position on this question causes the Holy Father serious uneasiness." If the cable is correct in this matter the news is really extraordinary. Humanly speaking it is reducing the decision of personal pontifical infallibility to a very fallible lay source for arbitration. Considered in a political light the step reveals a considerable amount of astute diplomacy on the part of the Head of the Church; for it is generally conceded that his Majesty of France is the most successful politician in the world, and one who has "come along" wonderfully since he emerged from his involuntary moral retreat of self-examination at Ham and carried his well disciplined mind, with the resuscitated eagle, to Boulogne. The Pope concedes to his wisdom, the Emperor will advise and an anointed coronation may follow.

The despatch also proves that Napoleon the First was almost miraculously prescient in his dea; for inasmuch as Pope Pius the Seventh would not send to Paris in his day, the fortunate commander of the French army went to Rome himself and brought him to the French capital in person. The great Bonaparte, standing in the Vatican, assured the Pope that the union of the Papacy with his government would work admirably, thus:—"Holy Father, I will in future wield the sword, and you will hold the keys of St. Peter," and this "against the world," if necessary. Pope Pius the Seventh replied in one word addressed to his attendant, "*Comidiente*," or the man is a comedian—a satire which wounded as severely at the moment as did the sword of Waterloo subsequently. Napoleon the Third never abandons an idea and never forgets an insult. The united sword and keys of Peter hold possession of his mind, and Pio Nono may view the subject in a different light from Pius the Seventh, particularly with a Bonaparte in the Sacred College.

European Labor Combination.

The declaration of M. Schneider, President of the French Corps Législatif, that the labor troubles at La Creuzot were fomented by Englishmen, may doubtless be accepted as true, and the fact indicates the extent of the workingmen's operations in Europe, through labor unions and similar machinery. The commercial treaty between England and France, in virtue of which French wines and other products go duty free or at a very low rate into England, while English manufactures are similarly favored in France, has the effect of bringing the two countries pretty close together in the matter of industrial interest. Any article that goes through the ports duty free may as well be made in one country as the other; and thus if the English laborer demands higher wages, and the article thereby is likely to cost so much more as to materially reduce the dealer's profits, the job goes over the channel and into the hands of the French workman, who has not yet discovered all the glories of a trade union. Strikers in England have seen this thing happen a great many times, and have finally discovered that before a strike can be thoroughly effective in one kingdom it must extend to the other. It is the operation of combination in this sense that M. Schneider refers to.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SECTARIAN SOPS.—We have frequently called attention to the liberality with which our City Council gave away money that it did not own, and that it was entrusted with to use for a different purpose than that to which it often applied it. In the past year there was an unusual freehandedness of this sort in the City Hall, and we see now that the aggregate of money given away to sectarian schools reached the sum of half a million dollars. Four hundred thousand dollars of this was given to Roman Catholic schools. But without any regard to what particular sect got the money, this is an enormous abuse. We pay lavishly for the support of schools in a regular and proper way, and in the public schools of the city there is ample accommodation for the instruction of all children whose parents are willing that they should be taught at the public expense. This tapping the public till for the support of a separate system of schools is a thing that should be stopped.

THE MARTIN WHISKEY CASE.—The case of the United States against Barker, Bamberger and others, who are charged with having conspired and defrauded the government by removing a large quantity of distilled spirits from a distillery in Eighteenth street, was brought up in the United States Commissioners' Court yesterday. A large number of people assembled to hear the examination, but they were doomed to disappointment, as the absence of some of the principal witnesses necessitated the postponement of the case until next week. To judge from appearances the absent witnesses do not desire to take the stand against whiskey.

THE WORKINGMEN IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.—The Convention of Workingmen of New Hampshire have adopted a political platform and nominated candidates for the next election in that State. The Workingmen's Assembly at Albany are busy in looking to their interests with the Legislature and discussing the question of forming a workingmen's party. In the break-up of old organizations that will ensue in the new issues coming before the country the chances for young and vigorous parties are good.

Another North Pole Expedition.

Professor Hall, with a little help from Congress, thinks that he can get up an expedition which will plant the Stars and Stripes on the tip top of the North Pole. And we believe he can do it. Captain Kane and Captain Hayes, from the furthest point they reached northward, within some seven or eight degrees of the pole, report as far as the eye could reach to the northward an open sea, which they believe extends to and sweeps around the pole. We dare say, too, that they are correct in this opinion, but that the best way to reach the pole is not against the current of the icebergs which come down Baffin's Bay, but by way of the Pacific equatorial current, which partly flows into the Arctic Ocean through Behring Straits, or by way of the Atlantic equatorial current (or Gulf Stream) up by the coast of Norway and by the island of Spitzbergen. These two great warm ocean currents supply the water which no doubt keeps the sea open around the pole, while the current which comes down from Baffin's Bay is only the returning volume of those two equatorial currents after they have lost their heat. Hence the procession of icebergs drifting down Baffin's Bay into the Atlantic in the spring. They come from the accumulations of the glaciers on the rocky and precipitous shores of that bay on both sides.

With these impressions of the warm ocean currents concerned, we think that the best plan for a North Pole expedition would be to go in through Behring Straits and to come out by way of Spitzbergen, or *vice versa*, avoiding the frozen Arctic Ocean outlet of Baffin's Bay altogether; and we think that all the failures of British and American explorers to reach the pole may be charged mainly to the mistake of taking the route of Baffin's Bay. We think so because this bay is the outlet of those two aforesaid inflowing equatorial currents towards the pole currents, which are changed into a current of icebergs in their return by Baffin's Bay into the Atlantic Ocean. At all events, in view of the national honor of solving this mystery of the North Pole, Professor Hall, an old campaigner in the Arctic seas, should be granted the trifling assistance required from Congress.

Corbin's Confession—That Famous Letter.

Corbin has given in his evidence to the Congressional committee on the subject concerning the *modus operandi* of the great gold gambling conspiracy of September last. According to Fisk the grand bull rush, or rush of the bulls, on that awful "black Friday" grew out of Corbin's letter from New York to General Grant, at Washington, Pa.; that famous letter which was sent by Chapin, the special courier of Gould and Fisk; that all-important letter which Fisk and Gould were led to believe by Corbin touched the main question whether the administration would or not interfere in the nice little plot of Fisk and company for running up gold to 200. Chapin's answer by telegraph to that letter, after delivering it, brought the joyful tidings to the confederate bulls that it was "all right," and so they jumped at the conclusion that Corbin had made their gold pool "all right" with the President and that he was in the ring. Hence the bold experiment of that "black Friday." Now "mark how a plain tale will put them down." Corbin says that that famous letter of his to General Grant was not about the gold corner, but that it was on another subject. In other words, he took the money of Gould and Fisk and then sold them. But where is that letter?

A GREAT BATTLE, WHERE?—One of the Havana papers publishes a thrilling account by an eye-witness of a fierce battle which took place on the 1st of January. The number of killed and wounded are given and the result carefully summed up. Of course the Spaniards were victorious. We doubt not but the battle occurred; but as the eye-witness was particular in stating the number of killed and wounded, details of the battle, date of occurrence and final result, might he not also have stated where the famous victory was won?

GENERAL THOMAS AND THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.—The official correspondence between General Grant and others on the one side, and General Thomas, in reference to the delay of Thomas in giving battle to the enemy at Nashville, establishes two facts very distinctly. First, that General Grants was very much in earnest and did not believe in masterly inactivity at all; and, secondly, that General Thomas, satisfied that he was right, was ready to give up his command rather than go into battle prematurely. The grand result was in favor of Thomas and without damage to Grant.

THE PERRY TRIAL.—In the trial of Perry, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Judge Pratt ruled out the dying declaration of Hayes, that Perry was his murderer, on the ground that there was no evidence to show that Hayes at the time knew he was dying.

THE EYES OF DELAWARE.—The Delaware republicans want Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, appointed to one of the vacancies in the Supreme Court of the United States. We may say, too, that if the old party rule initiated by General Jackson, of appointing good party men to the Supreme bench, is still the rule, Judge Fisher did good service, judicially, in the rumpus between Stanton and Andy Johnson for the possession of the War Department.

TOO MANY AT A TIME.—Mr. Washburn's bill subsidizing four lines of Atlantic steamers lays out an extensive scheme for commerce to grow up to. We should be better pleased to see one good American line in operation than to hear of four, or even forty. Each of the lines is to receive an annual subsidy of half a million dollars, and this is an obnoxious feature; yet, while we hold that subsidies are bad in principle, it must be admitted that in this case government has something of an equivalent in its rights with regard to these ships in case of war. So far as it makes of the ships a possible navy the bill is excellent.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE from England, Ireland, France and Spain, published to-day, embraces an interesting and important detail of our cable telegrams to the 15th of January, which will command the attention of our readers in view of the near approach of the opening of the session of the British Parliament.

Ex-Secretary Welles and the Navy Department.

When Mr. Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, embarked his goods and chattels in the Tallapoosa and bade adieu to Washington, his friends fondly hoped that he would quietly return to Hartford and doze away the rest of his life in those peaceful slumbers in which it was said he indulged while Secretary of the Navy. It was supposed that when he severed his connection with the government he would consent to let the present administration run the machine, although it was feared that, having been so long at the head of naval affairs, he would still endeavor to have a finger in the pie. A short time before his political demise the venerable Secretary was taken sick, and he then and there sent for his attorney and made his last will and testament, in which he bequeathed the Navy Department, the navy yards, Isherwood's engines, and naval debts to an old aunt of his in Hartford, Conn., who was solemnly enjoined to conduct the navy on the same enlightened principles which had guided the old son of Neptune in his brilliant career. Surgeon Hornitz and Lindsay Muse were appointed his executors. It was not supposed, under these circumstances, that the old gentleman would willingly give up the control; indeed, for weeks after his successor had been appointed he lingered about Washington, and day after day he would wander in the direction of the department building where he had spent so many happy years, eating apple pie for lunch, and drawing his pay, which, during the eight years he slept in office, amounted to the moderate sum of sixty-four thousand dollars. However, the old gentleman's friends always caught him and carried him home, to repeat his wanderings the following day. When he chartered the Tallapoosa to take his effects to Hartford it was supposed that he was carrying off his clothes and the plunder of the war; but it now turns out that he was taking away all the accounts and former estimates of his department, to be made use of on the first favorable opportunity against his jolly successor, Mr. Robeson. The idea of any one in the Navy Department being jolly riled the ex-Secretary extremely. He never laughed himself and he never permitted such a piece of indecorum on the part of any of his subordinates, and when he heard that Secretary Robeson had a kind word for every one, and never put a paper into a pigeonhole before having it attended to, he said, "I must get back there somehow and have matters restored to the old status."

His first act after reaching Hartford was to go to sleep, and he did not awake for seven months. At the end of that time he opened his eyes and called for pen, ink and paper, to write his annual report. One can imagine his indignation when he heard that a new man occupied his place and had already written a report, in which there were some original ideas. The venerable man was so provoked that he threw his wig at his housekeeper and was heard to swear. For eight years he had repudiated original ideas, and had always ostracized any officer of the navy who attempted to pass them off upon him. He had commenced the war by ignoring naval officers and employing his own brother-in-law to buy up rotten ships for the navy, by which somebody pocketed fifty thousand dollars or more in commissions. He appointed Isherwood to build piles and piles of engines, which now cumber the navy yards and are entirely worthless; he built tons upon tons of monitors, which would not swim when they were put in the water, and he made estimates upon estimates which will not bear the slightest investigation. Finding now that some one was interfering in naval matters, over which he claimed entire jurisdiction, he rushed into print and has taken to task the whole Navy Department. Even the clerks in the office smiled when they read his coal estimates; for it was well known to all who had served under him how little he knew of the affairs of the department when he stood at the wheel of the craft, which broached to or was brought by the lee when he undertook the steering.

It is a sad commentary on naval affairs when old Neptune Welles undertakes to criticise them. Nothing was in such a complete muddle as the navy when Mr. Welles was at the tail of it, and the only hope of his friends now is that he will go to sleep again for a term of years and not again undertake to enlighten the world with his estimates. He is now engaged on a model of Noah's ark, which he proposes to turn into an iron-clad, and he has a plan to make Isherwood a rear admiral and perpetuate his engines in the American navy. Mr. Dawes will have enough to do to get out the hornets' nest he has raised about his ears by quoting Mr. Welles' estimates, which will so delight the old gentleman in Hartford that it will keep him wakeful for at least a week. The public will not rest easy until they hear again from Father Welles. They had no idea that he had so much "snap" in him, and although his statements may not be true they are very amusing.

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.—The great bore company has been confronted by what is to them another great bore. The Corporation Counsel has applied for an injunction to restrain them from tunnelling Broadway.

THE NEW NATION OF WINNIPEG.—We publish elsewhere an interesting account of the revolution in the Red River region. It gives the secret history of the rising, its extent, the men who control it and the movements in prospect. At present it would appear that the Jesuits control the movement, and the Fenian element will have a hand in the fight if any takes place. The present spurt of rebellion, with no opponents, really does not amount to much, as against a force such as England could send against the insurgents they would be able to make a show. It is probable that during the winter months little will be done, but on the approach of spring the revolutionists had better be prepared for trouble.

THE VIRGINIA SENATOR.—Senator John W. Johnson, of Virginia, was sworn in yesterday, but a question was raised as to whether he was the identical John W. Johnson who had his political disabilities removed. Settling such a question as that is like deciding the identity of a particular John Smith, or picking out one black crow from a large flock, and it would be a rare joke if the radicals, with all their anxious carefulness, had been disappointed.

And the Sandwich Islands, Too.

The annexation fever is spreading. It has lately made its appearance in the North Pacific Ocean. From the letter of our correspondent in Honolulu it seems that Mr. Harris, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Relations in the Sandwich Islands, is attacked by the epidemic. While in this country he was so struck by the workings of our republican institutions that he now desires annexation. The advantages of the acquisition of these islands would be mutual. The United States would secure an excellent half-way stopping place on the road to China and Japan, and the increase of trade would prove an immense advantage to the islanders and to the whaling ships that make their rendezvous there. Of late we notice that the number of whalers arriving at Honolulu has greatly decreased, and San Francisco is gradually assuming that position. The islands, once Americanized, would be greatly benefited by the commercial results which would be sure to follow. The King, however, does not take kindly to his Foreign Minister's views, and Prince Lunalilo, his prospective successor, is strongly opposed to it. Still there are a great many of the prominent people of the islands anxious for annexation. It is something, anyhow, to know the current of thought in this far off land, and we may add that after the annexation of Alaska we are prepared for almost anything. We state the case as it is, with the inquiry, "Who comes next?"

Church Street Open—Will it Relieve Broadway?

From the lower corner of St. Paul's church yard one may now see well down the opening of Trinity place toward the Battery, looking over a mound of débris in the foreground and between the new front walls of houses on either side of extended Church street. We suppose, therefore, that all the car companies will presently be sending their vehicles all the way to the Battery—down Greenwich street, say, and up Church. When all the cars take in that greater distance another severe blow will be inflicted upon the omnibus interest. The Staten Island ferries and the necessities of communication between up town and parts of the city below Fulton street have thus far been of great service in keeping alive some lines of omnibuses that would otherwise have failed in that general mortality of omnibus companies that occurred during the first success of the street cars. Now these reasons are taken away, and the diminished omnibus patronage will diminish the number of these vehicles on the great thoroughfare, and thus the new street will practically relieve Broadway.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.—A bill was passed in the House yesterday abolishing the office of Congressional Printer and providing for the election, by joint ballot of both houses, of a Superintendent of Public Printing. This is another attempt of the House to secure part of the patronage enjoyed by the Senate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General George Gead, of Iowa; Colonel J. Pollock, of Mobile; E. Gill, of Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Hibberd, Dr. Fitler and General William Douglass, of Philadelphia; Dr. N. E. Kelly, of New York; Dr. L. Livingston, of Baltimore; General Tourtellotte, of Alabama, and Colonel M. J. Smiley, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Jos. McKilecen and General C. P. Stone, of New Orleans; G. W. Blackburn, of Tennessee, and A. Brandigee, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

General J. G. Magee, of New York; S. Drullard, of Buffalo; Colonel S. R. Stafford, of the United States Army; Commander T. Pattison and Lieutenant S. L. Wilson, of the United States Navy; M. A. Bryson, of St. Louis; S. Blackston, of Norwich, and A. Murdock, of Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia; E. A. Buck and S. D. Caldwell, of Buffalo; L. Butler, of Boston, and Samuel Barton, of Staten Island, are at the Hoffman House.

General Thomas J. McCraig, Alexander Shaw and William Walsh, of Maryland, are at the New York Hotel.

Captain O. Humphries and Lieutenant J. D. Vincent, of the United States Army, and George W. McDowell, of Chicago, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Paymaster Carmody, of the United States Navy; Samuel Lawerance, of Lowell; N. Case, of Buffalo; Robert E. Hill, of Montreal, and Judge E. P. Norton, of Washington, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Theodore Woolsey, President of Yale College, and K. B. Stene, of San Francisco, are at the Brevoort House.

W. Studiron, of Detroit; A. Foley, of England; Thomas M. Devans, of Boston; E. F. Stewart, of Norfolk, Va., and J. S. Montague, of Massachusetts, are at the Everett House.

Dr. E. A. Spooner, of Philadelphia; B. C. Littlejohn, of Albany, and D. Leavitt, Jr., of Great Barrington, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

C. A. Wilson, of Minnesota; W. C. Mayo, of Richmond, Va.; R. A. Scoville, of Boston; W. R. Tucker, of Philadelphia, and D. C. Littlejohn, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

B. Buffum, for Boston; H. A. Richmond, for Buffalo; F. K. Field and George Rodman, for Massachusetts; Signor Rodman and Colonel Thomas, for Washington; A. Van Vechton, for Albany; W. H. Harrison and E. P. Kershaw, for Philadelphia; George M. Pullman and Wirt Dexter, for Chicago; A. McKinney and H. G. Otis, for Boston; and John B. Lafitte, for Charleston, S. C.

Miscellaneous Personal Intelligence.

A paragraph appeared in one of the morning journals yesterday to the effect that Captain Albert De Groot was about to be married. The story was manufactured without the least foundation in fact. The Captain's ideas run into sculpture and designing, not matrimony.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending January 6, 1870:—New York—Col. H. Denike, Mr. E. M. Jewett, Mr. P. Petridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Moller, Miss S. M. Burbank, Mr. R. F. Breeden and family, Mr. E. J. Morse, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. William Orton, Mrs. Rinnicut, Mr. J. Shindler and family. Boston—Mr. J. V. Spalding and wife, Mr. F. R. Spalding, Mrs. E. F. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bond, Miss S. E. Bond, Mr. George Stedman, Mr. R. E. Carpenter, Mr. D. G. Pratt, Mr. H. Bigelow and family, Mr. B. F. Atkins. Baltimore—Mr. P. S. Norris, Mr. Edwin Johnson. Cincinnati—Mr. Joseph Glenn, Mr. Walter Smith and family. Irvington-on-Hudson—Mr. Douglas Merritt and party. Lynn—Miss Ada Bubin. Detroit—Mr. H. A. Wright, Mr. J. M. Smith. Cleveland—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow and family. San Francisco—Mr. T. J. Broderick, Mr. H. Dimond. Rochester—Mrs. G. H. Munger. Pittsburg—Mr. T. S. Blair. Cambridge—Mr. R. G. Shaw, Mrs. George Livermore, Mr. C. C. Livermore. Leavenworth—Mrs. Marcus Parrott. Poughkeepsie—Mrs. M. D. Wilber, Miss G. L. Norman. Oakland—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Alden and daughter. Philadelphia—Mr. M. Weaver and family. United States Army—Mr. D. C. Ray, Mr. J. R. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Orvis. Constantinople—Dr. L. C. Dolley.

CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

Death of a Boy from a Whipping in a Chicago School.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870.

Willie Atkins, the lad whose punishment at Mr. Skinner's school last November created such an excitement, died this morning. He has been in a state of stupor ever since the occurrence, nearly three months ago, never speaking and scarcely giving a sign of life. The investigation at the time of the occurrence failed to show that undue violence was used.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Special Mission from Rome to Napoleon.

Premier Ollivier's Commercial Policy for France.

George Peabody's Estate in England Released.

ENGLISH COTTON SPINNERS ON "STRIKE."

Reported Severe Fighting in Cuba.

ENGLAND.

Cotton Spinners' Strike—Cabinet Policy—The Alabama Claims—George Peabody's Estate.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1870.

The cotton spinners in the factories at Wigan, Lancashire, are on a strike, and 3.000 hands are idle.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, Member of Parliament from Exeter, addressed a meeting of his constituency last evening in an important speech, defining and defending the policy of the Ministry.

The lands belonging to the estate of the late George Peabody, which were recently seized by the officers of the Crown, have been released by order of the government.

One of the city journals states that negotiations on the Alabama claims question have been suspended.

ROME.

The Council Commissions—Death of a Mexican Prelate—Episcopal Harangues.

ROME, Jan. 27, 1870.

At a meeting of the Ecumenical Council to-day notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the College of the Propaganda, to be President of the Commission on Eastern Rites and Apostolic Missions.

The death of the Archbishop of Vera Cruz was announced to the Council.

Six fathers addressed the body, but no new subjects of discussion were introduced, the speeches being confined to questions under discussion at previous meetings.

Personal Infallibility Appealed to France.

ROME, Jan 28, 1870.

The Archbishop of Algiers has left Rome for Paris, to ascertain the views of the Emperor on the dogma on the personal infallibility of the Pope. The uncertainty as to the Emperor's position on this question caused the Holy Father serious uneasiness.

FRANCE.

Legislative Debates—The Commercial Treaties Question—Premier Ollivier Sustained by a Large Majority.

PARIS, Jan. 28, 1870.

During the debate on the commercial treaties in the Corps Législatif yesterday the opposition was violent, and there were some stormy scenes; but the government developed unexpected strength.

At the sitting to-day the discussion was continued.

M. Ollivier made the closing speech. He created a sensation by announcing that the Cabinet would support the existing treaties; but they were in favor of the freest discussion, for it was their purpose to afford equal protection to all. He added that the Ministers desired to conduct the government sustained by the majority of the Chambers, which was the real expression of the will of the nation. That majority was not an ancient group, but part of this assembly, sustaining the policy of the Cabinet; not because it was an accomplished fact, but with the firm intention of maintaining union. He would say, not in a boastful spirit, but with modesty and dignity, that the government would accept the aid of all, but would neither solicit or accept the protection of any.

The speech of the Premier was received with cheers, and the government was sustained by a vote of 201 against 32.

SPAIN.

Political Discontent—Election Returns.

MADRID, Jan. 28, 1870.

The exclusion of radicals from the Cabinet causes a feeling of discontent which is daily gaining strength.

In the recent elections the monarchists polled five-sevenths of the popular vote.

GERMANY.

Cabinet Difficulties in Bavaria.

MUNICH, Jan. 28, 1870.

Differences between the government and Parliament have resulted in a ministerial crisis.

The Upper House insist on the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe and the Cabinet over which he presides.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary National Opposition—Cabinet Complications.

VIENNA, Jan. 28, 1870.

The deputies of Tyrol threaten to withdraw from the Austrian Diet, because they are denied the right to vote and the influence in that body to which they are entitled.

Prince Auersperg, by the advice of the leading members of his family, has refused overtures to form a new Cabinet.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Smash-Up of Cars on the Great Western Railway of Canada—Narrow Escape from Destruction by Fire—One Passenger Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1870.

The accident on the Great Western Railroad occurred to the night express train from Detroit. The train consisted of two passenger and two Pullman sleeping cars. The rail which caused the disaster, though new, broke into several pieces. One passenger car turned over completely, and was wrecked beyond repair. Another car was badly shattered. When the train halted all the cars were so jammed into each other that the passengers could not get through the doors. The conductor, discovering that the overturned car was on fire, broke through the window and smothered the flames with cushions from the seats. Only one passenger was killed. His name is unknown. He looked like a mechanic and was about thirty-five or forty years of age. He came from Petrolia in a salon, and, it is believed, was going either to Philadelphia or Washington. When found he had no coat on. Mr. Rose, a commercial traveller, of Hamilton, Canada, had his ankle dislocated. Many other passengers were injured. No one in the Pullman cars sustained the least harm, though the panic was fearful. Every attention was promptly paid by the railroad officers to the wounded and all of them have gone forward to their destination. Last night was very clear and cold and the cause of the accident is attributed to the frost. The platforms of the Pullman cars were shattered by the fearful concussion, but the body of the cars resisted it, remaining on the track in good condition.

GEORGIA.

Members of the House Qualified—Three Colored Members Sworn In.

ATLANTA, Jan. 28, 1870.

The House to-day, by a vote of 66 to 56, decided to qualify and seat those persons who received the next highest vote to those members who were declared ineligible, and those whose seats were declared vacant by General Terry. Nine members were sworn in to-day, of whom three were colored men.

CUBA.

Announcement of the Capture of Guimaro by Puello.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1870.

The *Diario* of this morning announces the capture of Guimaro, the capital of the insurgents, by the forces under General Puello, after a severe combat, and that Puello is now returning to the coast on account of a scarcity of provisions.

Puello Safe—The Taking of Guaimara Not Confirmed—A Spanish Account of a Big Battle on the First of January—Particulars of Puello's March—General Jordan Reported to Have Superseded Quesada.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1870.

A steamer arrived to-day from Nuevitas. She confirms the arrival at that place of General Puello on the 22d inst.

Letters of a late date received from Puerto Principe make no mention of the taking of Guaimara by Puello, although they state that his troops took strong positions in the surrounding country and occupied Guaimara Campana, the old site of Guaimara.

The *Diario* publishes a report by an eye-witness of a heavy engagement on the 1st of January, which resulted in a great destruction of life. During the night the insurgents constructed a line of intrenchments, and the Spaniards, being unaware of this fact, were surprised with a heavy volley of musketry and cannon. The troops then stormed the intrenchments. The rebel loss is estimated at over 300 killed, and the Spanish loss at nearly 200 killed and wounded, principally wounded. General Puello remained on the battlefield several days.

Official accounts state that while General Puello remained near Guaimaro he made daily excursions in the surrounding country, but met no parties of insurgents. He finally withdrew to Arryro Hondo, where he waited fifteen days until he could collect sufficient transportation to enable him to undertake his return march. During the latter part of the campaign his troops were obliged to live on unsalted meat.

Several wounded officers of Puello's force have arrived in Havana.

A small steamer, supposed to be a fillibuster, had been captured by a Spanish gunboat and brought to Nuevitas.

Castanon, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, has gone to Key West, it is reported, to fight a duel with the editor of the Key West *Republican*.

It is reported that rebel correspondence has been captured, which shows that General Jordan, who commanded the rebel forces opposed to Puello, has been appointed to supersede General Quesada.

The steamer Saxonia sailed to-day for Hamburg.

THE WINNEPEG REVOLUTION.

Escape of Canadian Newspaper Correspondents—Conference Between Insurgent Leaders and Catholic Clergymen—Particulars of the Great Storm.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1870.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says:—Messrs. Cunningham and Robertson, correspondents of the Toronto *Globe* and *Telegraph*, who were imprisoned by Riel on their arrival at Fort Garry, subsequently escaped by bribing their guards, and arrived to-day at St. Paul on their way back to Toronto. They left Pembina on Tuesday, the 13th and Fort Garry on the previous Friday. A conference had been held at Fort Garry between the insurgent leaders and the Roman Catholic dignitaries from Quebec. No result was arrived at, as the insurgents demanded the credentials of Vicar General Thiebault, who had none to give. Another council was to have been held the Wednesday following. The two correspondents are sanguine, from what they saw and heard, the whole insurrectionary movements will be over by spring, and Rupert's Land be again under the government of the Hudson Bay Company.

Sunday, the 16th, was a fearful day on the plains Northwest. The thermometer stood forty-five degrees below zero at Fort Abercrombie. Corporal Blake, of Company K, Twentieth infantry; private Wheeler and another man, name unknown, started from Fort Totten to go to Fort Abercrombie, thirty-five miles distant. One of the soldiers was frozen to death and the other two were rescued. A mail carrier started from Fort Ransom and the Cheyenne river for Fort Abercrombie the same day with a dog train and was frozen to death. Edward Powers, a discharged soldier, started from Twin Lake to Fort Abercrombie and was frozen to death.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Resolution of the London Board of Trade on Readjustment of the Tariff.

LONDON, Ontario, Jan. 28, 1870.

The Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon and passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in a readjustment of the tariff a revenue duty be so levied that it operate as an incidental protection to such of our manufacturers as require it, and that a hostile tariff of the States be met with a tariff of our own having the same tendency.

THE INDIANS.

A Pawnee Raid Upon Friendly Tribes—Successful Hunting Expedition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1870.

Reliable information received at Omaha from the Pawnee Reservation shows that the report of the disaster to the Pawnee raiders was exaggerated. Four Indians had their feet and hands frozen, and were unable to reach the Reservation, but the others arrived safely. They captured 129 ponies from friendly Indians on the Arkansas river, but say that they had no fight. Superintendent Janney will return the stolen property to the owners and have the leaders of the stealing expedition punished.

The hunting expedition had returned, having been successful. Large numbers of buffalo were killed, with other game.

Colonel Baker's Indian Fight—One Hundred and Twenty-Three Indians Killed—Recovery of Stolen Property.

FORT SHAW, Montana, Jan. 28, 1870.

Colonel Baker's expedition against hostile Indians has just returned. They killed 173 Indians, destroyed forty-four lodges, with all the winter supplies, robes, &c., and captured over 300 horses. The Blood Indians delivered up all the stolen stock in their camp. Most of the murderers and marauders of last summer were killed. The expedition was a complete success. Colonel Baker's loss was one killed and one wounded.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Proposed Subsidy to an Australian Line of Steamers—Manufacture of Cocoons—Rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment by the California Senate—Proposed Sale of the Fur Seal Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1870.

A concurrent resolution was to-day introduced in the Legislature instructing the California Congressional delegation to urge Congress to grant a liberal subsidy for a monthly mail service between San Francisco and Melbourne.

The State Senate yesterday rejected the fifteenth amendment by yeas 23, nays 8—absent 7.

A silk flag, thirty-six by twenty feet, manufactured from cocoons raised in California, has been presented to the Governor for the new capitol building.

A difficulty occurred yesterday in Sacramento between ex-Mayor McCoppins, of this city, and Senator Betz, during which the former slapped the latter's face. Betz has demanded satisfaction and a duel will probably be the result.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of California meets in this city to-day.

The *Commercial Herald* states that the steamer Idaho, which sailed for Honolulu on the 22d inst., will connect with the steamer direct from Australia and bring her passengers, mails and cargo to this port.

General Ihrie, paymaster United States Army, has just returned from Alaska, bearing with him a recommendation to President Grant from General Thomas W. Sherman for the sale or lease of the fur seal islands of St. George and St. Paul. He proposes to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a quarter of a million dollars in coin yearly for the exclusive lease of these islands for a term of twenty-eight years; provided the islands are continued as military reservations. He will enter appropriate bonds with acceptable sureties in San Francisco for the faithful performance of the same.

A fire occurred in Los Angeles this morning which destroyed property to the amount of $70,000.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 65, the outside price for choice. Barley weak at $1 27½. Legal tenders 83½.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Last night Louis Fox, aged ten years, was run over by one of the wagons of the National Express Company, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street, and was seriously injured. He was removed to his home, No. 149 Broadway.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Sight Seeing Around Washington—A Drive In Virginia—Diplomatic Dinner at Minister Thornton's—Secretary Fish's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

Prince Arthur, notwithstanding the active part he took at the ball last night, was up at a comparatively early hour this morning, and, after a hearty breakfast, went out for a walk with Colonel Elphinstone. As a walkist the Prince is a success. He makes nothing of four or six miles, and always returns almost as fresh as when he started out. During the week he has been in Washington he has not allowed a day to pass without taking a walk. In this way he has made himself familiar with the city and with its principal points of interest. Being a close observer he will go away with a better knowledge of Washington and of its society than many persons who remain through an entire winter. The Prince and Colonel Elphinstone returned to the British Legation about two o'clock and had lunch. At three he went out for a ride with Mr. Thornton and Colonel Elphinstone. He drove across the Long Bridge and up the Virginia side of the Potomac to the Acqueduct bridge and thence back to Mr. Thornton's, where preparation was made for dinner. This was the last of the series of dinners given in his honor, and, like its predecessors, was a grand affair. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and the Prince's suite there were present at the dinner, M. Maurice Delfosse, the Belgian Minister Resident; M. Garcia, the Minister of the Argentine Confederation; F. E. Bille, Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark; Señor Don Manrico Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister; Colonel Don Manuel Freyrez, the Peruvian Minister; Señor Magalhaens, the Brazilian Minister; A. Mazel, Minister Resident of the Netherlands; Senators Schurz, Williams and Anthony, and General Banks. At half-past ten the Prince, Mr. Thornton, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Pickard and Ensign Fitzroy attended the reception of Secretary Fish. The party remained but a short time at Mr. Fish's. From there they walked to the residence of Speaker Blaine, about half a block distant, and attended his reception. The entrance of the Prince at the Speaker's was the signal for a general concentration of the visitors towards the place where he stood in conversation with Speaker Blaine. After remaining a short time the party retured to the British Legation. At noon to-morrow the Prince and suite, accompanied by Minister Thornton, will leave in a special car for New York, where they will remain several days.

LOUISIANA.

Popular Opposition to Legislative Financial Schemes—Indemnifying Banks for Losses During the War.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28, 1870.

A mass meeting has been called for Saturday evening of all who value the welfare of the city and State, who are opposed to the financial schemes now pending before the Legislature to increase the burdens of the people, depreciate the bonds, ruin the State debt, create monopolies to eat out the substance of the people and cripple its commerce.

The *Picayune* has information that there will be introduced in the present Legislature a bank bill, which contemplates the issue of from three to nine millions of bonds in favor of certain banks, by way of indemnifying them for losses incurred during the late war in aid of the Confederate cause.

TENNESSEE.

State Constitutional Convention—The Suffrage Amendment Adopted.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28, 1870.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day an amendment to the State constitution was adopted by a vote of 50 to 16, conferring the right of suffrage on all male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who shall have been a resident of Tennessee twelve months, and of the county in which a vote is offered six months previous to an election. It also requires each voter before exercising the right of suffrage at any election to show that he has paid the poll-tax assessed against him.

Both branches of the Legislature adopted unanimously resolutions thanking the Convention for accepting the foregoing amendment.

VIRGINIA.

The Negro Troubles in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1870.

In the matter of the negro troubles with the street car company, Mayor Cahoon has decided that the attempt of the blacks was made in violation of military orders making a distinction, and that now that the State is under the rule of the civil authorities, the negroes must seek redress in civil suits before the State Courts or criminal prosecution before the Federal Courts.

MISSOURI.

Shooting of a Member of the Legislature—Outrage Upon a Federal Officer.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28, 1870.

Joseph Pulitizer, a member of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature from St. Louis, was shot and wounded in the leg by Edward Augustine, Supervisor of Registration in this district. The affair grew out of charges against Augustine by Pullitzer in his correspondence to the *Westliche Post*, he being the correspondent of that paper.

The *Times* publishes an account of an outrage committed upon Colonel William A. Lewis, formerly Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois regiment at Calvalry, Franklin county, in this State, by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which Lewis was also a member.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Report on the Condition of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Rapid Progress of the Work—Cost of Completing the Line.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

The report of an examination into the condition of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, made by General Stark, of New Hampshire, and Colonel Moore, of New Jersey, by request of the State directors, was submitted to the House to-day. It appears from it that in order to open the 225 miles of road between Boston and the Hudson river twenty-six miles remain to be finished between Mechanicsville and Willimantic, and seventy-six miles between Waterbury and Fishkill. The estimates of the engineers have been found to be accurately calculated and sufficiently large for the completion of the work. For the Eastern division they amount to $430,000, and for the Western division $2,102,522, including the cost of the rails, &c. The work on these divisions is far advanced. The terminal grounds at both ends of the road will require large outlays; those at Boston, including structures and grading for the immediate want, $200,000; those at Fishkill and Newburg, including shops, boats, &c., $350,000. The through business, on completion of the road, will require an additional equipment of fifty locomotives, twenty-five passenger cars, ten baggage cars and one thousand freight cars, costing about $1,600,000. The following is the *resume* of requirements:—To complete the Eastern division, $430,000; Western division, $1,600,000: iron and superstructure, $500,000; expenditures in Boston, $200,000; expenditures in Fishkill, $350,000; new equipments, $1,600,000; total, $4,680,000. The report says the importance of the road cannot be overestimated, and that if completed, and the company succeeds in attaining the average business success of other roads in Massachusetts, the gross receipts would be $7,200,000; the running expenditures $4,800,000, leaving a balance of $2,400,000, or six per cent on the capital of $40,000,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86½; 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84½. Stocks firmer. Erie Railway shares, 18½; Illinois Centrals, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.—United States five-twenty bonds opened active and firm at 91½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. a 12d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

The stock of cotton in port is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 114,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 28,000 bales, of which 8,000 are American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 262,000 bales, of which 163,000 are American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 28.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—2:30 P. M.—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, but do not affect the cotton market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—The market closed dull. Corn, 27s. 3d. per quarter for European. Wheat, 9s. 2d. per cental for California white, 7s. 9d. for No. 2 red Western, and 8s. 7d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat at this port for the last three days have been 12,500 quarters, all of which are American. Flour, 20s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal. Peas, 34s. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—P. M.—Cheese, 71s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork firmer. Bacon firm.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 28.—Tallow firmer. Linseed oil easier. Common rosin dull. Turpentine firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum closed firmer at 60½f. for standard white.

HOW JERSEY TREATS BURGLARS.

A Lesson to the Jimmy Fraternity—Twenty Years in State Prison—A Rescue by New York Rowdies Frustrated—Sacrilegious Burglars Disposed Of.

Not many days ago the HERALD published in full the charge of Judge Bedle to the Grand Jury of Hudson county, N. J., in which he urged prompt and decisive action in the case of the burglars awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. He promised that an example would be made of such ruffians. That promise was faithfully carried out by Judge Randolph in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Two chums of Reddy the Blacksmith were placed on trial, charged with burglary at the house of Ephraim S. Johnson, in Jersey City. Their names are Edward Rogers and John O'Neill. The latter gave the name of Fleming. The daring of these fellows can best be understood by a review of the evidence at the trial. They carried off clothing valued at $125.

Ephraim S. Johnson, being sworn, said:—I reside in Mercer street, Jersey City; on the morning of the 22d of December last, about half-past two o'clock, I was awakened by my wife, who said, "Papa, there are two men in the house, and they have taken all your clothing;" I took my pistol, went down to the basement, and found the rear door open; went into the yard, and seeing no one fired my pistol to alarm the officers; I lost some clothing, napkin rings and pocket coins; afterwards saw a handkerchief belonging to me, which was taken from the prisoner Fleming; an officer came to the door, and I told him my house had been robbed; the next morning I saw footprints in the yard; at eight o'clock I went to the Recorder's office and identified three pocket coins which had been taken from Rogers as belonging to me; that evening I went to the police station and saw Fleming; on his person was found a handkerchief, which I identified as belonging to me.

Mrs. Jane Johnson sworn—I remember the night of the 22d of December; was awakened about two o'clock A. M. and saw two men in the room; I lay perfectly quiet; one of the men stood holding a pistol in one hand, pointed at my husband's head, and holding a lighted candle in the other; I identify the prisoner Rogers as the man; saw his face; saw the other man and identify him as Fleming; Rogers stood with the pistol at my husband's head about five minutes; I looked at him; he saw that I was awake, gave a signal to the other man, when he picked up the clothing and they went out; I got up and followed them out to the landing of the stairs; Rogers held the pistol pointed backwards over his shoulder; when they reached the foot of the stairs I woke my husband; the next morning I went to the station house and recognized Rogers as the man that pointed the pistol; the next evening I identified Fleming as the man that was with Rogers; I identify the handkerchief taken from him as belonging to my husband.

Officer Doyne deposed—Was on duty that night on Varick street; my attention was first attracted to the house of Mr. Johnson by the report of a pistol; I then went in the direction from which the report came; on arriving at the house of Mr. Johnson I went into the vacant lot in rear of his house, and there met officer Ryan, who told me that the burglars had jumped over the fence; I then went over and saw their tracks in the mud; I then gave chase, and between McCarty's garden and Montgomery street I picked up a vest and afterwards found a coat on Varick street; I then went down to Communipaw; went on the Central Railroad track, from there to the ferry; Rogers, the prisoner at the bar, came into the ferry depot and sat down; considering his suspicious appearance I arrested him and brought him to the station house; on being brought to the station house he was searched, and a bill and some pennies found in his pockets; saw the prisoner about three-quarters of an hour previous to my hearing the pistol shot.

Chief of Police Fowler testified that Fleming came to the police station the morning after the burglary and asked for Rogers; he was detained on suspicion and was afterwards fully identified.

Counsel for defence called Peter Kerrigan, who keeps a gin-mill in Mott street, New York, and who swore that Fleming was sent over by him to see Rogers on the morning in question. The remainder of the testimony did not help the prisoners in any way. It transpired, however, that they were intimately acquainted with Reddy the Blacksmith.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found a verdict of guilty against both of the prisoners. In the meantime information was given to the Court that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners by an organized gang of New York rowdies who had come over for the purpose, and who were distributed through the court room, while a few remained outside. All the constables were thereupon summoned to guard the passages, and members of the Hudson City Police, armed with revolvers, were posted in convenient places outside. This precaution completely disconcerted the plug uglies, who soon realized that there was a slight difference between Jersey and New York.

Judge Randolph addressed the prisoners and told Rogers that the sentence of death would be the only adequate punishment for his offence; but as the law did not admit this he would sentence him to twenty years in the State Prison at hard labor. O'Neill was sentenced to ten years at hard labor. The prisoners were removed under a strong escort.

Gottlieb Schneider and David Lang, the notorious church burglars, whose depredations in Hudson, Union and Middlesex counties and in Staten Island were detailed in the HERALD some time ago, and who were arrested in Hudson City, were tried and convicted before Judge Couenhoven, at New Brunswick, on Wednesday. They were sentenced to fourteen years each at hard labor in the State Prison. Several other indictments hang over their heads.

NINTH CLASS ASSOCIATION.

Seventh Annual Reunion of Old Public School No. 14.

The Ninth Class Association of old public school No. 14 held their seventh annual reunion last evening at the Grand Hotel, Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street. The members and their invited guests assembled at about half-past seven o'clock in one of the small parlors of the hotel, and when all had arrived they were led into the dining room, where a most inviting dinner was awaiting them. The company numbered about one hundred persons, among which were represented the political world, the bench, the bar and the city government. Many of these representatives were the schoolboys of twenty years, who had met, and played, and studied together at old Public School No. 14. They had their old teacher, Anson Willis, with them, and his successor, Leonard Hazeltine, and together they went over the old days and for a while took the respective positions of teacher and pupils. Among the guests were Marshal Tooker, Supervisor Oliver, James H. Hall, James W. Gerard, General Pinckney, Charles W. Lord and others. Governor Hoffman had been invited, but a letter was received from him stating that his official engagements would prevent him being present. When all were assembled in the dining room Mr. James A. Lucas, president of the association, stated that pursuant to the resolution adopted at their last reunion, a year ago, they met again, and trusted that all would enjoy themselves. When the president had finished speaking they all went to work, the covers were removed, and for a while the clatter of knives and forks drowned all other sounds, but the way in which each man applied himself showed no thought for anything else. Champagne corks began to fly, and as the generous liquor warmed them their tongues were loosed, and then began the speeches.

Mr. LUCAS called the company to order and stated that he had already been admonished several times to begin the literary exercises of the evening, but seeing them enjoying themselves so much he was loth to interrupt them. He considered it a great honor to preside on such an occasion, and trusted he would acquit himself creditably. He would not go into the details of their meeting or of their association, as it would be a useless repetition, but he would call to mind the friend of their school days and propose the health of Anson Willis.

This announcement was greeted with three hearty cheers, after which Mr. Willis arose to respond. He contrasted the men before him with the boys he had taught so many years ago; he could scarcely realize they were the same persons. He thanked them for their kindness in calling upon him, and gave way to Mr. Hazeltine. He called the "boys" to order, as he had formerly, and, after a few remarks, which were interrupted by prolonged cheers, he gave way to others. Several other short speeches were made, and, after pursuing their festivities to a late hour, the old schoolboys and their guests separated.

FIRE ON FIRST AVENUE—LOSS $12,000.

About ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the three story and basement brick building, No. 35 First avenue, corner of Second street, owned by George Rashmann of No. 16 First avenue. The fire occurred on the second floor of the Hydraulic Laundry, of which Mr. J. Sinclair is proprietor. Mr. Sinclair occupies the three upper floors, the contents of which were entirely destroyed involving a loss of about $10,000, and for which he is insured in the Pacific and Ætna Insurance Companies for $5,000. The basement is occupied by the Williamsburg Lager Beer Company, whose premises were damaged by water about $500; insured for $2,000 in city companies. The building was damaged $1,500. It had been formerly used as a pork packing establishment and was saturated with oil, which accounts for the rapidity with which the fire spread. Sergeant Buckley, in the absence of Captain Mount, who was at a coterie, took command of the fire lines and rendered efficient aid to the fire department. A detail of men from the Tenth precinct, under roundsman Larke, was also present.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

THE COLORADO PLATEAU.

Lecture by Professor J. S. Newberry Before the American Institute.

The concluding lecture of the course given this season by the distinguished gentleman engaged by the directory of the American Institute was delivered in the Cooper Institute last night, before a large audience, by Professor J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College. The title of the lecture was "The Colorado Plateau; its Cañons and Ruined Cities." Professor Newberry illustrated his descriptions of scenes and incidents in the wild regions of the great West bordering on the Great and Little Colorado rivers by large maps and sketches, and by an admirable painting in oil of a part of the cañon on the Colorado where the rocks on either side of the deep running and narrow river rise to the great height of 3,000 feet. The precipitous cliffs and gullies by which the plateau of the Colorado is cut up in every direction were also represented in a carefully prepared sketch.

The learned lecturer commenced by a long and elaborate description of the country around Fort Yuma, from which place he, with Lieutenant Whipple and the United States surveying party, started early in January, 1858, on a voyage of discovery up the Colorado. The steamer provided for the party was sixteen by thirteen in dimensions, steamed seven knots an hour at her best, and demonstrated in her build that much ingenuity was exercised in her construction to render her unfit for service. Nothing was known of the river by the officers at the frontier post of Fort Yuma, and the whole region round about was a *terra incognita* to the people in the settlements. Three hundred miles above the fort the scenery was exceedingly picturesque. Mountains of volcanic origin lifted their tall heads above the plain, and in the light of the sun showed all the colors of the rainbow; the giant cactus stood out in relief against the sky, from the level, arid surface surrounding these mountains, and the scene was one of sterile wildness. In ascending the river no rapids were met; but owing to the necessity of sounding as they went along their progress was necessarily slow. Half way up towards the source of the river a community of Indians was encountered which in their habits and conduct differed widely from all other tribes in the West. They had neither fear nor respect for the whites; were exceedingly handsome, very tall and symmetrical and the finest men of their race. They were very courageous and were armed with clubs and arrows. Their mode of fighting is to fire their arrows and then charge their foes, and engage them hand to hand. They live in a state of nature and are vegetarians. There is little animal life in this valley, but the natives cultivate the soil in a sort of way, and raise wheat and corn in sufficient quantities with little trouble. The lecturer mentioned a curious fact concerning these Indians. In their pastimes or outdoor sports it is the old men who "gambol on the green" and the youngsters who look on and applaud. The climate is exceedingly satisfactory. In winter the thermometer ranges from eighty to eighty-five degrees, but in summer it depends entirely on the length of the thermometer. These Indians are, however, more constant than their climate, and keep remarkably cool under provocation. An instance of native imperturbability in the case of "Ki-Whoo," who very foolishly supposed that the white men were as magnanimous as himself, and who got a prod of a bayonet in the small of the back to enlighten him on the subject, was well given by the lecturer.

The Professor gave a detailed description of the manner of living among the Indians, and said that no gallant or chivalrous traits were to be discovered in their character. The cañons are one thousand two hundred to three thousand feet deep and very narrow, and the navigation through them is exceedingly difficult and dangerous. At the entrance to the big cañon, three hundred miles from any white settlement, peach orchards were found in the desert about the wells, grown from seed brought from Mexico two hundred years ago. The tribe of Macees Indians discovered by the party when they abandoned the steamer and crossed the mountains to where the river made a curve to the northward were somewhat civilized. They had cisterns below the town—which were built on a high bluff and composed of stone houses—for the supply of fresh water, and cultivated the low lands to the fullest extent. The surveying party was well received by these Indians, and treated with marked distinction. Professor Newberry gave an interesting history of the survey of the Colorado region, but as it has already been published in another form a full report is not necessary.

FREE LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.

A course of free lectures to women on the above subject was commenced on Wednesday last by Mrs. Dr. William White, at her residence, No. 16 West Twenty-fourth street. About forty ladies were present, and seemed much interested in the explanation given them by the speaker in plain, refined and dignified language concerning the construction of their own bodies, showing them how admirably the Great Father had prepared them for fulfilling the great duties devolving upon them as the mothers and teachers of the race. If woman did but understand and obey the laws of her own organism instead of following the behests of fashion we should see a grander and nobler race of men and women. Yea, they might become mothers of souls truly bearing the Great Father's image. Woman must learn and become obedient to those laws of her being if she would become the true teacher and reformer of mankind; if she would banish from the land prison houses, dens of ill-repute, and those scenes of horror that, even to think of, causes our blood to chill in our veins. She must bend every energy in the direction of a true life, gaining wisdom and knowledge that shall make her womanhood blessed. These lectures will be continued every Wednesday afternoon, at half-past two.

THE YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Annual Dinner at Delmonico's Last Night.

The Yale Alumni Association of New York held its annual dinner at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, last evening. About 150 of the Alumni sat down to a very elegant and sumptuous repast, quite worthy of the reputation of Delmonico's.

The President, Mr. William M. Evarts, presided, and among the distinguished guests present were Rev. Mr. Ripley, Mr. Northrop, Mr. Carter, Mr. T. B. Dwight, Mr. H. E. Winthrop, Governor Hoppin, Mr. Tracy, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. Pierrepont, President Woolsey, Judge Woodruff, Rev. Mr. Adams, Professor Porter, Mr. Louis, Mr. A. D. White, Professor Coe, Rev. Mr. Coe, Professor Lyman, Professor Brush and Dr. Lieber.

After the singing of one of the Latin songs selected by the association,

Mr. EVARTS, as President of the Yale Alumni Association of New York, in an eloquent address, referred to the past and present of Yale College. He said that whatever the rest of the world might think of it, the Alumni held the same sentiment as the son who presented his mother with a ring bearing the inscription, "With all thy faults I love thee still." There was an obligation resting upon the Alumni to do all they could to advance the glory of the College and to maintain its strength in all its power, and that obligation was a perpetual one. The relations of Yale College, as well as its ancient sister, Harvard, had greatly changed since they embraced the whole collegiate instruction of the country. In 1812 the graduates of Yale College came within five of being a majority of both Houses of Congress; but last year he invited the whole of the graduates of Yale College to his table, when at Washington, and with those who were accidentally in the city the whole number was only sixteen. Yale College now not only sent out men but it sent out men who built other colleges. Mr. Evarts then referred to the unbuilt memorial of soldiers of Yale College who had died in the war, and urged the prompt rescue of that project from the position it formerly occupied.

President WOOLSEY responded to the toast of "Our Alma Mater," and said that it had occurred to him, while Mr. Evarts was speaking, how permanent was that college that fulfilled its vocation, and how great and permanent its power was. Yale College was about 169 years old. Since that college was founded in the little colony of Connecticut what changes had taken place. The house of Hanover had succeeded the Stuarts; there had been the American Revolution, and a general up-turn of all Europe. Amid all those changes the seats of learning go on from age to age. While they had this permanent form they wisely adapted themselves to the changes and necessities of social progress and development in everything that was not inevitable to the constitution and the purpose of a college, for it was not to be supposed that any college would ever desert its love of morals and true religion.

Professor PORTER also responded to this toast, and in referring to the wants of Yale College, said that it was decided to supply the want of a residence for the under graduates, and he hoped the next commencement would show additional dormitories for about 160 or 170 students. In addition to this, the professors required larger salaries. (Laughter.) A larger library was also needed. It was also worthy of observation that the University of Oxford had a prize fund to distribute of more than £100,000 sterling, and the effect of these prizes was to stimulate men to work. Harvard College also distributes scholarship funds to the extent of $18,000, while the Yale scholarship funds amounts to some $2,000 or $3,000. Now that was a fact that requires the earnest consideration of the Alumni of Yale, for who were they to appeal if not to these?

The remaining toasts were:—"The University of our Country," by Dr. White, of Cornell University; "The Pulpit," by Rev. Dr. Rogers; "The Benefactors of Yale," by Mr. S. B. Chittenden; "The Alumni Associations of other Colleges," by Mr. James C. Carter, of the Harvard Association; "The Yale Alumni Association" of other cities, by Mr. George Northrop, of the Philadelphia association.

MAD DOG.

A rabid dog was killed in avenue B, near Fourteenth street, yesterday.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

Chief Engineer W. H. Shock has been ordered to Portland, Me., charged with the duty of inspecting the British iron-clad turret ship Monarch, with general instructions to inspect all parts of the vessel connected with the engineer's department; also the turrets, &c. He proceeds at once.

Commodore Joseph F. Green is ordered to command the south squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, hoisting his broad pennant on board the Congress. Lieutenant Charles H. Stockton is ordered from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to the Congress.

The following are also ordered to the Congress:—Assistant Surgeon John S. Legget, Lieutenant E. B. Thomas, Paymaster Caspar Schenck and First Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher.

Master Daniel W. Davis is ordered to the St Marys, Paymaster James S. Carpenter to the Colorado, Paymaster William F. Forbert to the Idaho and First Assistant Engineer Charles Fisher to the Yantic.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The following matinées are announced for this afternoon:—"Hamlet," at Booth's; "Ours," at Wallack's; "Surf," at the Fifth Avenue; "La Grande Duchesse," at the Théâtre Français; "Paul Pry" and "Robert Macaire," at the Olympic; "William Tell," at the Museum; "Bad Dickey," at Tammany; varieties at the Comique and Tony Pastor's Opera House, and equestrian and acrobatic performances at the Circus.

An allegorical extravaganza, being a clever perversion of Tennyson's poem of "The Princess," has been successfully produced in London. The metropolitan debut of Miss Hattie Reinhardt, a young tragic actress from the provinces, is highly spoken of as the heroine.

YOUNG BASE BAWLERS.

National Association of Junior Base Ball Players—Election of Officers, &c.

A meeting of the above organization was held last evening at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of fully reorganizing and also for the election of officers. Mr. W. H. Kelly was elected chairman *pro tem.* and T. G. Leary was elected secretary. The meeting was characterized by great want of harmony, and the chairman was forced to make a liberal use of the gavel to preserve order. The presence of several policemen in the hall served to prevent any undue demonstrations on the part of some excited delegates present. Mr. T. G. Leary and Mr. Morris both appealed to the meeting to preserve a feeling of harmony and good feeling, combined with common sense, which alone would entitle them to the consideration and patronage of the public. The chairman then stated the objects of the associations, which were to foster and promote the game of base ball, and called on the delegates present to present their credentials. Messrs. Weiss, Richards, Wardle, Mott, Lawrence and Atkinson, were appointed a Committee on Credentials, and thirty-two delegates represented were confirmed and received. The constitution was read and adopted. Mr. W. H. Kelly was unanimously chosen president of the association. The following officers were also elected:—Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. Waugh, F. Lawrence, W. P. Atkinson and H. Hughes; Secretary, T. G. Leary; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. R. Walsh.

ALLEGED INCENDIARY FIRE.

About eleven o'clock last night a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 710 Third avenue, occupied by Ullman & Grantz as a clothing store. The loss is placed by the police at $100; insured for $7,000. It is supposed to be of an incendiary origin, and Ludwick Ullman and David Grantz, proprietors, were arrested and held subject to the order of Deputy Fire Marshal Miller.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico and other points. It also contains the Fashions; Amusements; Facetiæ; Foreign Intelligence; Scientific, Artistic, Sporting, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Washington News; Obituary Notices; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died.

JONES.—On Wednesday, January 26, at Ottawa, Canada, FLORA JONES, daughter of Alfred Jones, Esq.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Yonkers, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Train leaves Thirtieth street at one P. M.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

A.—The Great Sale of the Highest Quality of Diamond and other Jewelry, by order of E. W. Burr, Esq.; Trustee, will be concluded this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

Every article is guaranteed, and sold without any reserve whatever to the highest bidder.

A.—Free from Dirt.—Is There any Hair coloring preparation, either here or in Europe, that resembles PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR? Not one. It is a clear fluid that flows from the bottle, does not stain the skin and produces none but natural shades of color. It has no sediment.

America.—Restorer America, for the Hair. For restoring the natural color of the hair it has no equal. Use it.

A.—Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also, the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 769 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Balls, Parties, Weddings.—Ladies, You can find all the various styles of Boots and Slippers at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist,

While engaged in the drug business discovered the superior mode of preparing FLUID EXTRACTS; has been established upwards of nineteen years and in order to satisfy the most sceptical appends the following:—

From the largest manufacturing chemist in the world.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Browning streets, Philadelphia. NOVEMBER 15, 1854.

H. F. Piaget & Son, 86 Nassau Street.—Reliable English, Swiss and American Watches at low prices. Fine watches repaired and adjusted. Nearly fifty years' practical experience.

Fine Gold Repeating Watches, which strike the hours, quarters and minutes. GOLD CRONOMETERS, For sale by Geo. C. Allen, Importer, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Nineteen Years

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

Observe That the Fac Simile of My Drug and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. Beware of bogus Buchus made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

Perfect Manhood.—Essays for Young Men, free, in sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Rheumatism—Neuralgia.—Warranted Cured or money refunded. Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, 704 Broadway. Prices reduced; sold by all druggists.

Test $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, as a cure for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates which are advertised in this paper. I will wager above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs. Sold everywhere.

Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether HELMBOLD'S BUCHU has effected more cures than any physician or medicine in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made.

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cure effected by HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of the bladder, kidneys and gravel.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE NEW NATION.

Interesting Details of Affairs at Red River.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Government a Council of Ten.

ITS RESOURCES, ARMY AND FLAG.

SKETCHES OF THE PROMINENT LEADERS.

PORT ABERCROMBIE, Red River of the North, Jan. 16, 1870.

As I approach the scene of Governor McDougall's discomfiture I begin to obtain something like reliable news respecting affairs at Winnipeg, and am enabled to give a correct and interesting narrative of events in that section down to a very recent date. I am surprised to find how little is known of the real state of things in Winnipeg. Notwithstanding the almost daily telegraphic despatches which have been sent East from St. Paul, and voluminous correspondence from Winnipeg, the chief elements in the Red River rebellion, as it has been called, have been almost entirely overlooked, and in their stead interested parties have forwarded news from the theatre of operations colored to suit their own purposes and giving no insight into the workings of the new government. Affairs at present are perfectly quiet in the Red River settlement, excepting the apprehensions of Indian troubles. But as spring will develop the fate of the Winnipeg government a careful scrutiny of its secret controlling influences and its resources will throw considerable light upon its chances for success. To make the condition of the Red River insurrection thoroughly understood it will be necessary to refer briefly to the character of the people engaged in it and the principal incidents of the last three months.

Scattered along Red River for a distance of thirty miles is a population of about 8,000 French half-breeds. These are not half-blooded Indians, as their *sobriquet* would indicate, the term half-breed applying to a great number in the settlement who have not more than one-eighth or one-sixteenth of Indian blood in their veins. Fort Garry, seventy miles from the United States border, at the junction of the Assiniboin river with Red river, is the centre of the settlement and the headquarters of the new government. The settlers live in log huts, and each occupies a tract of land of from two to twenty chains front on the river and extending back two miles. Back of these tracts each property owner claims two miles of hay land. The first plot of ground he has purchased from the Hudson Bay Company or some previous settler, but the hay land is held by a sort of squatter's title. Very few of the settlers can read or write, and nearly all of them are engaged in hunting. They do not attempt to cultivate the soil, but as soon as spring opens the men all set out for the buffalo plains and are absent throughout the summer. In winter many are engaged in fur trapping, but the most of them remain in the settlements, living upon the buffalo meat secured by the summer's hunt. The town of Winnipeg consists of thirty or forty houses now closely collected together just below Fort Garry. Up on the Assiniboin river, which flows in an easterly direction to Red river, are the English and Scotch settlements, scattered along the river for many miles, and numbering in the aggregate about 8,000 people. Most of them are Protestants, and all are industrious, quiet farmers, with the exception of a few men engaged in mercantile pursuits and trading with distant Indians. All these people were more or less dependent upon the Hudson Bay Company, which imported via Canada and your factories all the manufactured articles used in the settlements and sold them as low as they can be bought in Canada, there being an import duty of only four per cent. The settlers were employed by the company as factors, traders, trappers, laborers, &c., and had no civil authorities other than those created by the Hudson Bay Company. There was, however, a more powerful organization which exercised absolute control over most of the settlements, and which inaugurated and directs the new government. This consists of

THE FRENCH JESUITS,

whose priests have penetrated every valley of the vast Northwest; whose chants are heard in every Indian tribe west of the great lakes, and whose bishops are reverenced by the simple-minded half-breeds next to the Deity. Bishop Tache and his Jesuit subordinates are men of great ability, thorough education and long experience in the art of secretly controlling the half-breeds of Red River. They had built fine churches and secured all the possessions and prerogatives which the Jesuit leaders could desire, and when the transfer of the Northwest Territory to the New Dominion took place they foresaw that the establishment of a new governor and of Dominion laws would interfere with their acquisitions and seriously affect their ecclesiastical power. It is a cardinal principle of Jesuit administration to accomplish its purposes by means of external agencies, and accordingly when Governor McDougall approached Winnipeg the Red River settlements were prepared to resist him and force him to abandon his mission. A convention of the people was held in November, at which there were about a dozen delegates from the French settlement and a similar number from the Scotch and English settlements collectively.

Here the shrewdness of the Jesuits first became apparent, and from this point their handiwork is discernible through all the operations of the insurrection. A man named Bruce was made president of the convention in order to secure the co-operation of the English and Scotch, and Riel was made general-in-chief of the military forces. Of course at such a time the general-in-chief would be virtually supreme, and the Jesuits knew their man when they took the well educated and ambitious young grocery clerk for their agent. A declaration of independence was formally announced, and to all appearances a young republic was springing up, in which every man was ready to shed his last drop of blood in defence of the rights of the settlements. The English and Scotch settlements, however, did not enter fully into the spirit of the occasion, and when it was found that they could not be relied upon to resist the authority of Great Britain they were thrown overboard entirely and a new government was organized, consisting of

A COUNCIL OF TEN,

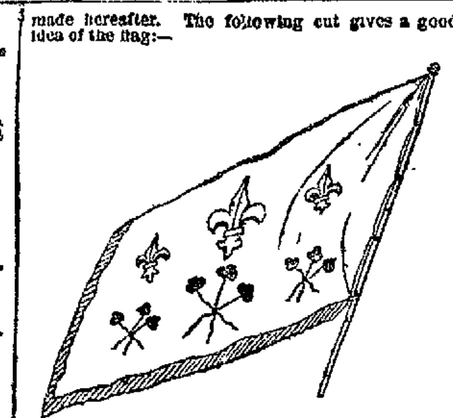
and composed almost wholly of French half-breeds. Riel was made president and O'Donohue, a teacher in the Jesuit schools, secretary of the council. The history of the resistance to Governor McDougall and of the expulsion of Colonel Dennis from the Red River country, is already familiar to the HERALD readers. Since those events very little of importance has been done. The Council of Ten are seldom called together, as very few questions of policy arise in the present state of stagnation, and Riel is left to manage affairs.

THE HEADQUARTERS

of the government are located in Fort Garry. This structure was a trading post and depot of the Hudson Bay Company, and from it all the carts were started in the spring for the hunting grounds towards the Rocky Mountains. It stands upon a high bluff, immediately at the junction of the Assiniboin and Red rivers, and consists of a number of stone, frame and log buildings, surrounded on three sides by a stone wall a foot and a half thick and ten feet high, and on the fourth side by a plank fence of the same height as the wall. About three acres are enclosed in the fort and some of the buildings are three stories high and have been whitewashed, but the lime is now nearly all beaten off by storms, giving the buildings rather a forlorn appearance. Riel boards with a Mrs. Linklader, wife of a Hudson Bay Company trader who lives inside the fort and has his office in the same building. The Council of Ten meet in Riel's office when called together, and all the affairs of the new nation are directed in this little apartment. From a staff in the centre of the parade ground floats

THE RED RIVER FLAG

recently adopted by the council. This consists of three *fleur de lis* above three shamrocks, in a white field, with gold fringe around the border. The first flag used by the Red River troops was a white field bearing a red cross in the centre, with a smaller gold cross on each side of the red one. This was displayed at Stinking river on the occasion of the expulsion of Governor McDougall from the territory. The shamrock on the flag has considerable significance, reference to which will be made hereafter. The following cut gives a good idea of the flag:—



THE ARMY

is merely nominal, there being only about fifty men under arms, and these are employed on guard duty about the fort. Some time ago there were about 350 men organized into a military command, but they were never drilled or uniformed and are scattered throughout the settlement, each pursuing his own avocation. A trader named Poreland is colonel commanding this organization, and a captain is provided for every ten men. In case of coercion probably 500 men could be armed in the settlement, and if the Indians were to make a descent upon the settlement there might possibly be raised, with the aid of the English and Scotch, about 1,000 men. The arms consist principally of the old English Queen Bess musket, with flint locks. There are not a dozen breech-loading rifles in the settlements, as the hunters find it difficult to keep themselves supplied with breech-loading ammunition in the wilderness, and prefer the simplest gun that can be had. They buy their powder and lead by the pound, and make their own bullets. There are plenty of these old muskets with bayonets and ammunition in the settlements, and as all the French half-breeds are splendid marksmen 500 of them would make a formidable resistance, even with their old fashioned pieces. The dress of the settlers consists of corduroy breeches, with leggins of white English duffle (a fabric thicker and heavier than flannel), a long coat, with a hood and belt, a fur cap and moccasins. No stockings are worn, but in place of them a strip of duffle is wrapped around the feet and ankles and the end tucked inside the moccasin. From one shoulder a broad strap, decorated with beadwork, hangs across the chest and is attached to the powder horn, and from the other shoulder a similar strap is suspended, to which hangs the shot and bullet pouch. Many of the half-breeds go with their necks and breasts exposed all winter, and do not seem to suffer cold with the thermometer forty degrees below zero. There are six field pieces (six-pounders) in the fort, but the ammunition for them is unfit for use, and new cartridges must be made if they are ever brought into action. The walls of the fort are in a dilapidated condition, and like the board fence, would offer but little resistance to a determined storming party. Outside of the fort there are no indications of any change in affairs, except that a sentry is sometimes seen about the entrance to the garrison, and a squad of men occasionally saunter along with arms on some expedition to arrest Canadian sympathizers.

THE RESOURCES

of the new nation are extremely limited. The soldiers doing guard duty are paid in clothing and provisions from the stores of the Hudson Bay Company, which were seized some time ago; but the provisions consist chiefly of pemmican (dried buffalo meat), and this will scarcely last until spring. The financial affairs of the government are probably satisfactory for the present. About £1,000 were obtained in the forced loan from the Hudson Bay Company's safe, and with the control which the Jesuit priests have over the peace of the settlements there will not be any serious financial troubles very soon. The French half-breeds are simple in their habits, and will be glad to play soldier for food and clothing until spring; but when that opens it will take something more potent to restrain them from slipping away to the hunting grounds. The wants of the next season, as well as the half-breed's love of the chase, will force him away; and those who are best acquainted with Red River affairs are of the opinion that nothing but the actual presence of an enemy near Fort Garry will detain him in the settlements after the hunting season has opened. In case of an attempt by the Canadian government to coerce the settlements into submission their headquarters would probably be at

LOWER FORT GARRY,

eighteen miles below Riel's headquarters. This fort consists of stone walls two feet thick and eight feet high, enclosing about six acres of ground. The buildings inside are all of stone and are very solidly constructed. The fort is still in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, and has, in addition to a field piece, a large amount of arms, ammunition and supplies stored within it. From this station the boats were fitted out by the Hudson Bay Company for the trading expeditions up Lake Winnipeg and out along the various watercourses tributary to it. The Red River settlers would scarcely establish a garrison so far from their centre, and upper Fort Garry will undoubtedly be their stronghold in case of war.

THE PRISONERS

held by the new government number about fifty, and consist of active sympathizers with the Canadian government. All the reports respecting the harsh treatment of Dr. Schultz and others are *canards*. The prisoners are all treated alike and are confined together in a log building inside the fort. They are plentifully supplied with food and spend most of their time playing cards. They doze about the stoves in company with their guards, and many of them are better off, so far as comfort is concerned, than they would be if free. Those who take the oath of allegiance to the new government are immediately released, and Dr. Schultz and a few others of the same class are held simply because they would be conspiring against the authorities if at liberty. Father Thibault, the Jesuit Vicar General of Canada, who went to the settlement a few weeks ago to influence the priests and people in favor of Canadian rule, is restricted to the limits of the fort, and to that extent is a prisoner, it being the purpose of the Red River authorities not to give him an opportunity to do mischief. Colonel Desalabury, who went with Father Thibault as an agent of the Canadian government to buy out some of the Red River leaders, secured a pledge of personal freedom before he approached Fort Garry, and is consequently at liberty in the settlements; but his actions are so closely observed that he will scarcely be able to accomplish anything.

A GRAB GAME.

There is a new feature of the Red River troubles just coming to light which may bring about some curious complications in the final settlement of the question. It seems that the Hudson Bay Company in the Northwest Territory and the company's stockholders in England are practically two different concerns, and that the former have long been expecting the period to arrive when the stockholders would sell out the charter of the company and suddenly terminate the business which gave employment to so many men. The managers, agents, &c., in charge of the posts and depots in the fur country were prepared to secure their own interests whenever a sale of franchise did take place, and, it is alleged, intended to make the most they could out of the company's property. However unsubstantiated may be the charges that they designed seizing the company's property, there is certainly good reason to suspect, from the fact that the Red River people had no difficulty in taking all the goods belonging to the company which they wanted, that no resistance was offered to their seizing the safe, and that Governor Mactavish, the chief of the company, is living in Fort Garry on most amicable terms with Riel and the council. Riel is boarding in the family of a chief trader of the company, and all the relations between the Hudson Bay Company's chiefs, agents, traders, &c., and the Red River authorities are of the most peaceful character. It can be easily understood how the Fur Company's employes in the Northwest Territory may be opposed to a transfer, and at the same time in favor of war, as the transfer would terminate their business relations, and a war would enable them to make a good thing out of the pretended seizure of goods. It is believed by many of the best informed on Red River matters, including intelligent Canadians, that the Hudson Bay Company's agents in the Northwest Territory are playing a double game, and that their principal object is to appropriate to their own benefit the company's property at the depots.

THE FENIANS

are also connected with the Red River government, and are evidently preparing for a vigorous campaign. O'Donohue, the secretary of the Council of Ten, is a prominent Fenian, and the shamrocks on the flag indicate that Fenian sympathy and aid will be gladly accepted. An agent of the head centre of the Fenian Brotherhood has already been up in Red River in communication with the Jesuit priests, and has returned quite satisfied with the result of his mission. Of course no Fenians could reach Fort Garry in any number at this season, and even in spring their movements would be seriously interfered with by the United States government; but if an Indian outbreak occurs hostilities will extend to Dacotah and Minnesota, and of the thousands who would be flocking this way ostensibly to fight Indians on American soil a great majority would very soon get across the border. An Indian war would afford the opportunity for a great many Fenians to reach Fort Garry, and the announcement made some time since that the Fenians will take the field next spring may not be without importance in this connection.

The above is a brief synopsis of affairs at Fort Garry down to about a week ago, and the latest advices from there indicated that everything would remain quiet until spring unless the Indians attacked the settlers. Particulars of the movements of the Sioux were given in a letter by the last mail from this place, and there is serious apprehension that the savages may commence hostilities soon. A few days will probably determine this matter. As the characters of the principal leaders in movements of this kind afford a good standard by which to judge of the future career of the undertaking, it will be interesting to know something of the Red River officials. Of Bishop Tache, and the Jesuit priests associated with him, it is enough to say that they are accomplished schemers, and are perfect masters of the situation, so far as the control of the French half-breeds is concerned.

PRESIDENT RIEL

is already well known as a student of a Montreal Jesuit college, and a recent clerk in a grocery store at St. Paul. He is about twenty-five years old, is five feet seven inches in height, is inclined to corpulency, and has a dark complexion and small, black, unsteady eyes. He has a fidgety manner when conversing, and never looks his auditor in the face steadily. He wears no uniform, and seldom goes outside of Fort Garry. Whenever any question of importance is laid before him he postpones his decision until the following day, and in the meantime consults with the Jesuit priests or Bishop Tache. He is ambitious and apparently brave, and is probably the best person the Jesuits could have selected for their agent.

SECRETARY O'DONOHUE

is an Irishman, about thirty-eight years of age, has a good education, and is a man of marked ability. He has been educated by the Jesuits and was a teacher in their college at Red River until selected for the important post of Secretary of the Council of Ten. He is a correspondent of several Fenian newspapers in the United States, and sometimes writes over the *nom de plume* of "Fleur de Lis." He is a devoted Jesuit, and his presence in the Council is undoubtedly owing to his connection or influence with the Fenian Brotherhood.

COLONEL BRELAND,

the commander of the Red River forces, is an Indian trader, and has had great experience on the plains. But little is known of him except that he is a brave man, and capable of controlling bodies of half civilized men, such as would constitute most of his little army.

CAPTAIN DONALDSON,

who has recently been put in command of the company organized to meet the Sioux, reported to be advancing on Fort Garry, is about forty years old. In 1860 he was Collector of United States customs at Pembina, and in 1862 was sent as a delegate to the Dacotah Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the House. In 1863 he went to Washington and obtained authority to raise an independent company of cavalry to fight Indians in Minnesota and Dacotah. After organizing his company and receiving arms and equipments from the government he was placed in command at Fort Abercrombie, with four companies of volunteer cavalry, where he remained until the close of 1864. He was then selected to settle the estate of Mr. Paul, an American, who had left a large amount of property in the Red River settlement, and after concluding this business settled in Winnipeg and opened a large fancy store. He has had great experience as an Indian fighter, and is a man of unusual energy. His ability and military experience would have made him a superior commander-in chief of the Red River forces, but such men are not generally trusted by the Jesuits in responsible positions. The contrast between the young grocery clerk as President and Commander-in-Chief and Donaldson as captain of a company is quite suggestive.

The next mail, due here on the 19th, will probably bring intelligence indicative of what the Indians propose doing. If they remain quiet the Red River government will doubtless continue till spring, and then if the Dominion government grants a few concessions to the Jesuit clergy of Red River the half-breeds will all go out to their hunting grounds and the Winnipeg rebellion will come to an end.

What the Canadian Government Proposes to Do with the Revolution—Parliament to Consult the Interests of the People—Just Demands of the Half Breeds to Receive Attention—No Interference from the United States Expected.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 28, 1870.

The *Leader* (the government organ) publishes the following intelligence from Ottawa:—

It will appear when Parliament meets that the random assertions of the *Globe* with regard to the composition of the Red River Council and as to the intention of the Dominion government to govern the territory from Ottawa, without consulting the interests of the resident population, are without foundation. Mr. McDougall's instruction will show that so far from its being contemplated to impose a ready made council upon the people and to ignore their wishes, he was authorized to make himself fully acquainted with the wants of the country and the character of the population, and to report the names of the most capable men he found to represent the different classes, to be confirmed by the Dominion government. The number of the council was to be extended to fourteen members, if deemed advisable, so that instead of being without representation the residents would have a majority in the government of the country. His instructions were of the most liberal character and were designed to give a careful consideration to the wishes of the Red River settlers. If he exceeded his discretionary powers in organizing an armed entrance into the territory, and prematurely issuing a proclamation as Lieutenant Governor without instructions from the Dominion government, he alone is responsible. As to the recent temporary complication, any just demands of the half breeds will be attentively listened to, but any rebellious or annexation movement will be put down. The responsibility of completing the transfer of the territory rests with the Hudson Bay Company and the imperial government. The imperial government is fully advised of the situation and will not avoid the responsibility of restoring order in the Queen's dominions. The interference of the United States is even more improbable than in the case of Cuba and would be met promptly; and any filibustering movements that are to be made in defiance of the neutrality laws would only be contemptible. Governor McDougall has placed at the disposal of the government the commission he held from them to undertake the administration of affairs at the northwest.

The Revolutionists and Canadian Newspaper Men—A Fearful Storm—Seven Men Frozen to Death.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* from St. Cloud says a passenger from Fort Abercrombie reports that Cunningham, of the Toronto *Globe*, and Robertson, of the Toronto *Telegraph*, were arrested on their arrival at Fort Garry on the evening of the 1th and lodged in jail; that the storm on the prairie was the most fearful ever experienced. Seven men were frozen to death between Pembina and Fort Abercrombie on Sunday. On the 18th the thermometer was thirty-five degrees below zero.

HELP CUBA!

The following appeal has just been issued by the Executive Committee of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society in this city:—

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:—

We ask your generous sympathy and liberal hand for the people of Cuba, heroically struggling for independence from Spanish despotism, in comparison with which the oppressions of England in 1776 were liberty itself. Citizens of the republic, who make the laws, we shall obey them; one of the nations, we shall respect their usages. But believing in the brotherhood of man we shall never ignore justice nor prove faithless to humanity. We ask the co-operation of all classes, creeds and parties, restricting none in their liberty of action and utterance, save that in their association with us they shall not subordinate the cause of Cuba to other aims.

Our purpose is to arouse and concentrate the moral support of the nation in behalf of the recognition, by the general government, of the belligerency and independence of Cuba when reason and facts shall make the demand. We aspire to see Cuba an independent ally or one of the States of the republic. We have faith in the success of our cause, but should an inscrutable Providence decree the relapse of the Cuban patriots into despotism, we project a charity for this desolate and ruined people, such as has not been more deservedly and urgently needed since the Christian era. Letters containing donations will be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, and other letters to the president, 45 Liberty street, New York, box 4,950. The treasurer and the vice presidents of the several States and Territories appointed by this committee are the only persons authorized to receive subscriptions of money, which will be handed over to the representatives of the Cuban cause in New York, and there our responsibility will cease. Donations will be published in the journals and the donors will be made life members of this society. By order of the Executive Committee. C. M. CLAY, President.

HORACE GREELEY, Vice President.
JOSIAH OAKES, Vice President.
CHARLES A. DANA, Treasurer.
S. D. STOCKING, Corresponding Secretary.
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

EEN DRAGT MAAKT MAGT.

The members of this flourishing society had a very agreeable surprise on Thursday evening while holding their regular monthly meeting at Pythagoras Hall in Canal street, by the entrance of a crowd of handsome ladies, led by Mrs. Eeeknoff, Mrs. Thurling and Mrs. Duintyes, who presented to the society a handsome and beautifully wrought silk banner of the Netherland nation. Addresses thanking the ladies for this kind manifestation were made by President Koopes and Mr. Quelle, and to which Mrs. Begin responded for the ladies and Captain Duintyes in behalf of the press and United States of America, after which a bountiful supper was given by the ladies of the society.

OLD PEOPLE.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Years Old.

[From the Key West (Fla.) Despatch, Jan. 15.]

Catharine Portugas, a colored woman and a native of St. Augustine, Fla., died in Key West on the 9th inst., at the age of 125 years. This is one of the most remarkable examples of longevity to be found in the records of the South, attested as it is by data perfectly reliable. In northern latitudes extreme tenacity of life is more common, but the relaxing tendencies of this sunny clime makes it less difficult "to shuffle off the mortal coil."

One Hundred Years Old.

The Henry county (Iowa) *Press* gives a sketch of a woman of 100 years. Her name is Mary Moreley. She was born in the State of Maryland in the year 1770. Her father was an old Revolutionary soldier, and was killed in one of the last battles of that war. She had seen George Washington and most of the other eminent patriots of his day. She was married at the age of twenty-four years, has raised eleven children, and been a widow more than fifty-four years. Her husband was a soldier of the war of 1812. She is seemingly as active and strong as most women of sixty.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS—THE TOWN OF SANTA MAURA DESTROYED.—The Hartford *Courant* has news from Robert P. Keep, Consul at Athens, of the total destruction by earthquake, on the morning of December 29, of the town of Santa Maura, on one of the Ionian Islands of that name. At the date of the advices, January 1, ten dead and fifty wounded men had been taken from the ruins. Not a house was left standing. The survivors slept in the open air or under tents.

VIRGINIA.

Order of General Canby Turning the State Over to the Civil Authorities.

Military Commissions Dissolved—Disposition of Condemned Prisoners—Proclamation of Governor Walker Convening the Legislature—All the Members Eligible.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27, 1870.

General Canby this evening issued the following order, turning over the government of the State to officers elected by the people, which fully rehabilitates Virginia as a State in the Union:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 9.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27, 1870.

First.—The Act of Congress "to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States," approved January 26, 1870, is published for the information of all concerned.

[Here follows the act, which has already been published in the HERALD.]

Second.—The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of all officers or other persons invested with, or exercising authority under and by virtue of the law of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and the several laws supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof:—

1. All military commissioners will at once cease to exercise any and all authority under the above cited laws, except so far as may be necessary to close up the unfinished business of their offices, and they will at once transmit to these headquarters all books and records that relate to their duties as military commissioners.

2. All citizens who may be held by military authority for trial, either in custody or upon bail, for acts in violation of the above cited laws, will be released from custody or discharged of their bail bonds and the military prosecution dismissed.

3. All citizens held by military authority for trial for crimes or offences cognizable under the laws of the provisional government of the State of Virginia, will be turned over to the custody of the proper civil authorities of the county or corporation in which the crime or offence was committed, and all bonds, recognizances, or other security taken for the appearance of persons charged with crimes or offences, or for the appearance of witnesses, will be turned over in like manner to the proper civil authorities.

4. The Judge Advocate of the district will furnish the Attorney General, for such action as may be necessary and proper, a history of each of the cases now undergoing investigation, together with the depositions or other evidence in relation thereto. In like manner, for the like purpose, all affidavits, evidence or other information in relation to persons accused of crime, who have escaped from confinement or have evaded arrest, will be transferred to the Attorney General.

5. All prisoners (citizens) who when the afore-cited law of March 2, 1867, becomes inoperative by reason of the conditions and limitations of the reconstruction laws, may be in confinement or custody by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a military commission or other military tribunal, will be continued in said custody until entitled to discharge of expiration of sentence or the case is otherwise disposed of by proper authority. Upon a writ of habeas corpus or any other process issuing from a court of the United States in the case of any prisoner so held, the writ will be promptly responded to, and the officer in making his return to the writ will set forth all the material facts of the case. If the writ be issued from a State court the officer having the custody of any such prisoner will make a respectful return to the writ, setting forth the fact that the prisoner is held by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction, held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and that the jurisdiction is exclusively in the courts of the United States. The division between United States and State jurisdictions is not always distinctly marked, but officers will be guided in their action by the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ableman vs. Booth (21 Howard, p. 506).

6. At all forts, arsenals, lighthouses, custom-houses, cemeteries, and other public establishments, whether held by original cession or by recent occupation under the laws of the United States, the jurisdiction will be held to be exclusively in the United States until otherwise directed by law or other proper authority.

7. The canvass returns, poll lists and ballots for the several elections held in the State under the authority of the laws of the United States will, as soon as practicable, be arranged and inventoried according to the several election districts, and turned over to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for deposit and safe keeping.

8. An authenticated copy of the final registration of voters, arranged by counties and cities having a separate municipal organization, will be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

9. Authenticated copies of all general or special orders, regulations or decisions by the district commanders, changing or modifying the provisional laws of the State or affecting any rights of persons or property, will be prepared; one set for the office of the Governor of the State and the other for the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

10. The term of office of all officers of the provisional government of the State of Virginia, whether holding by original election or appointment under the laws of the State, or by appointment or detail under the laws of the United States, will expire when their successors, elected or appointed under the new constitution, shall have been duly qualified.

11. The clerks of the several district courts of appeals will retain the possession and be responsible for the safe keeping of the records of said courts until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the disposition to be made of them.

Third.—The provisions of the schedule of the constitution are republished for more general information and convenience of reference:—

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:—

SECTION 1. The common law and the statute law now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the Legislature.

SEC. 2. All writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction, both in law and in equity, as if this constitution had not been adopted, and until the organization of the judicial department of this constitution.

SEC. 3. That all fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the State of Virginia under the present constitution and laws shall accrue to the use of the State under this constitution.

SEC. 4. That all recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Virginia, to any State, county or township, or any public officer or public body, or which may be entered into or executed, under existing laws, "to the people of the State of Virginia," to any such officer or public body before the complete organization of the departments of government under this constitution, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and may be prosecuted as provided by law. And all crimes and misdemeanors and penal actions shall be tried, punished and prosecuted, as though no change had taken place, until otherwise provided by law.

By command of Brevet Major General CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Governor Walker, who has been acting as Provisional Governor since September last, was this morning sworn in under the constitution as Governor of the State by virtue of his election by the people on the 6th July last. Judge Willoughby, of the Court of Appeals, a former classmate of the Governor, administered the oaths, but there was no ceremony beyond the mere formal subscription to the various oaths required by the Governor.

The Governor shortly afterwards issued the following proclamation convening the Legislature:—

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA:—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a duly authenticated copy of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States," approved by the President of the United States on the 26th day of January, 1870, has been received by me from the Secretary of State of the United States, by which action of Congress the constitution adopted by the people of Virginia on the 6th day of July, 1869, and the action of the Legislature of Virginia thereunder, have been approved and ratified by Congress and the State of Virginia restored in her political relations to the Federal Union;

And whereas there is no day appointed by the said act of Congress for the convening of the General Assembly;

Therefore, I, Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby make known the facts stated above; and do further make known that the General Assembly of Virginia will convene at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1870, at twelve M., for the discharge of its functions under said constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Richmond, this 27th day of January, 1870. GILBERT C. WALKER.

By the Governor:—
GARRICK MALLORY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

This finishes the drama of reconstruction in Virginia. The last act is consummated and the curtain falls on a people heartily glad to have once more the management of their own affairs in their own hands.

The Legislature Not Disorganized by the Act of Admission—Every Member Qualified Under the Fourteenth Amendment—The County Organization System—Cessation of the Stay Law—The Homestead Exemption.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27, 1870.

In a leading article of Monday's issue the New York *Tribune* displays a remarkable ignorance of Virginia affairs when it asserts the Legislature will be "temporarily disorganized" by the oaths prescribed in the bill admitting the State to representation in Congress. There is scarcely a member of the present Legislature disqualified by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, for it was specially in reference to that amendment candidates were nominated and afterwards elected; and, added to this, General Canby was particularly careful in subjecting each individual member to the test of the oath coming under the fourteenth amendment prior to granting them their certificates of membership, when the body met to ratify the amendments and organize. Four oaths, it will be remembered, including an oath similar to the first in the act of admission, were presented to the members of the Legislature by Colonel Mallory, General Canby's military Secretary of State, and unless each member had taken all of these, except the iron-clad which was among them, he would not have been allowed to take his seat at the first meeting of the body. The iron-clad oath was the only one from which the members were exempted, and that by opinion of Attorney General Hoar. All the others had to be subscribed to. Even after expressing a willingness to take the oath under the fourteenth amendment some few of the members were subjected to a rigid examination by General Canby himself, because of some doubts that he entertained as to their having held office before the war and afterwards engaged in rebellion. As far, therefore, as the oaths are concerned neither the members of the Legislature nor any of the officers elected in July last will be affected by them; and being inoperative now they will be so henceforward, as the constitution of the State itself effects the object for which they are intended.

With the President's signature to the bill General Canby's authority ceases. The State resumes her powers as a coequal State, but her entire system of government is changed. A county organization system goes into effect totally foreign to the ancient customs, habits and inclinations of Virginians. Each county will have a corps of officials that, heretofore, would have satisfactorily performed the civil business of half a dozen. There is to be a judge, a sheriff, a constable, a commonwealth's attorney, a county clerk, a county treasurer, a superintendent of the poor and a superintendent of public schools in each county. Counties are then divided into townships, each of which will have a supervisor, a town clerk, an assessor a collector, a commissioner of roads, an overseer of the poor, a justice of the peace and a constable. The judges for the counties are to be elected by the Legislature, all the other officials by the people—county elections taking place in November and township elections in May. Perhaps, in this county organization system the substitution of the judge for the old bench of county magistrates is the most important feature, and, if suitable and competent men can be selected to fill the positions, it may turn out quite an improvement. But here will be the difficulty. To secure the services of a man of proper legal requirements a salary ranging from two to three thousand dollars would have to be offered; but as there are more than hundred judgeships of this kind to be filled such an amount would necessitate a taxation which, with all the other county expenses added, would be unbearable in the present poverty stricken condition of the people of Virginia. It has been suggested that the only remedy by which this system could be alleviated would be the appointment of one judge for three or four small counties, with a salary of say $500 or $600 for each and certain expenses, and this too without interfering with the letter and spirit of the constitution. By such a plan men of ability, integrity and character can be found to fill the responsible positions of judges, upon whom will devolve the greater portion of the judicial business of the State.

As soon as the constitution goes into operation, and that is from the moment of the President's signature, the law staying the collection of debts becomes null and void, though General Canby by an order extended it ten days after the approval of the constitution by Congress. In this the General evidently transcended his authority, for if he could render inoperative a provision of the constitution for ten days, why not for as many years? and if one provision, why not the entire instrument itself? The Legislature adjourned to meet two weeks after the admission of the State, or the second Tuesday after the approval of the constitution by Congress, and during this interval there is no reason why every execution in the State should not be levied in the meantime. This would involve the sacrifice of the greater portion of the landed property in the State; but while such a wholesale onslaught of creditors upon debtors will not then take place, there is no doubt that an immense quantity of property will be sold under the sheriff's hammer, notwithstanding Canby's illegal ten day order and whatever feeble aid the Legislature may afford the debtor. One feature in the constitution, however, which perhaps redeems it with the farmers and planters is the homestead exemption of $2,000 worth of real or personal property from distress or levy, besides such exemptions as at present exist under the code of Virginia. By this homestead exemption clause many a family will be saved the fearful trial of being turned from the homes of their forefathers to begin life anew. Though broad acres may have to be sacrificed to satisfy creditors, yet the constitution saves the homestead to the value of $2,000, or such other real or personal property as the head of the household may choose to select. In addition to that the following articles are exempt under the old laws of the State:—

First.—The family Bible.

Second.—Family pictures and library for the use of the family not exceeding $100 in value.

Third.—All necessary wearing apparel for the debtor and his family; all beds, bedsteads and bedding necessary for the use of the family; all stoves and appendage necessary for the family not exceeding three.

Fourth.—One cow, one horse, six chairs, one table, six knives, six forks, six plates, one dozen spoons, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces earthenware, one loom, one safe, one spinning wheel, one pair cards, an axe, two hoes, five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat or one barrel of flour, 200 pounds of bacon or pork, three hogs, ten dollars' worth of forage, one cooking stove and utensils, one sewing machine; in case of a mechanic the tools and utensils of his trade not exceeding $100 in value.

Fifth.—If the debtor be actually engaged in agriculture there shall be exempt one yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses or mules in lieu thereof, with necessary gearing, one wagon or cart, two ploughs, one drag, one harvest cradle, one pitchfork, one rake and two iron wedges.

The homestead exemption under the constitution is applicable for debts contracted heretofore and also hereafter; but the $2,000 worth of property is not exempt from liabilities, such as its own purchase money, rent, labor, &c. A great many business men are of the opinion that this homestead exemption will, in a great extent, do away with the credit system, for a large number of householders are not worth $2,000, and where there is no chance of making the debt by law credit will not be granted.

The old law which limited the rate of interest to six per cent per annum has been one of the greatest impediments to commercial enterprise, home industry, the development of the resources of the State and its general prosperity. It caused brokers and financial sharpers to exact the most usurious rates for money, which now readily brings two and a half to four per cent per month, and it effectually excluded capital from the State. While merchants can borrow small amounts for brief periods at extortionate rates, owners of real estate and valuable mineral property could not induce the Northern capitalist to advance any large sum of money for lengthened periods at the legal rate, six per cent per annum, and though higher rates are offered the capitalist cannot be induced to risk. The clause in the constitution upon the subject of usury at once removes these barriers to the influx of capital, and as the best security for money can be given in Virginia, with the rates as high as twelve per cent, investment will not only be profitable, but safe. On this subject the clause is as follows:—

Upon debts hereafter contracted it shall be lawful to receive any rate of interest, not exceeding twelve per centum per annum, which may be agreed upon by the parties and be specified in the bond, note or other writing evidencing the debt. When there is no such agreement the rate of interest shall be six per centum per annum for the use and forbearance of every hundred dollars.

It is now the general belief among business men that a large amount of capital will rapidly flow into the State, and to-day it was argued that after the official promulgation of the approval of the constitution by Congress it would be lawful to offer money at any rate not exceeding twelve per cent. This is, perhaps, the highest legal rate of interest in the United States, except in the State of Indiana.

As soon as General Canby is officially notified of the admission of the State he will turn over to Governor Walker the executive department, and will not thereafter interfere in the affairs of the State. After qualifying under the constitution the Governor will issue his proclamation convening the Legislature on the 8th proximo, which is rendered necessary by the informal manner in which that body adjourned. It is proposed, as soon as the Legislature meets, to inaugurate the Governor, with all the ceremonies of such an occasion, when he will, in all probability, give his views in a more enlarged way on the affairs of the State and nation.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

Examination of Dr. Brockway—His Statement Withheld by Dr. Shine—A Press' Censorship.

During the course of yesterday afternoon Dr. Ashael Norton Brockway, who gave the certificate of death in the case of Captain John Alexander, whom it is suspected was poisoned for mercenary considerations, as has heretofore been fully reported in the HERALD, appeared before Dr. Shine and made a lengthy statement in regard to the matter at issue, but Dr. Shine refused to give it to the press for publication, on the ground that he had taken it for his own convenience, and would submit it to the jury at a future day, when called together by the Coroner. The "doctor" is also exasperated at the comments of some of the papers regarding this case, and now assumes to be a press censor as far as possible. Doubtless the statement of Dr. Brockway is very important, but owing to the action of Dr. Shine the readers of the HERALD must content themselves till what the Doctor really did say can be procured. It is understood, however, that Dr. Brockway denies being present when the bag of valuables was taken from the neck of deceased, but just previous to Mr. Alexander's death he nervously moved his hand about his neck and breast as if he had missed something. At that time deceased was greatly prostrated from the action of the medicine which had been administered. Dr. Brockway states that he kept medicine and some poisons in his office, then in Dr. Gardner's house, which might have been obtained during his absence. During the doctor's examination Mrs. Burke was present, and, according to Dr. Shine, charged the witness with making untruthful statements in regard to the death of her father, which Dr. Brockway indignantly denied, and loud and angry words ensued between them, which continued for some time, Coroner Flynn not being present to restore order. It is believed that no witnesses other than the doctor were examined, and when the examination in this singular case will be resumed did not appear.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Sneak Thieving—Held for the Grand Jury—A Spot of Blood—Unsafe Buildings.

John Jones and James McCabe were found in possession of some silver goblets which they had stolen from No. 66 Lafayette avenue. They were arrested by officer Ennis, of the Forty-third precinct.

Mr. James Coombe, an old New York printer, died in Brooklyn last evening, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He will be buried by the New York Typographical Society, from State street Congregational church, State street, corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. Mr. Coombe had been a member of the society for forty-three years, having been initiated in 1826.

In the HERALD law reports yesterday a report appeared of the trial of the case of Levi S. Parsons vs. The New York and Harlem Steam Navigation Company. Plaintiff sued for the recovery of $10,000, and it was reported that the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. The amount of their verdict was $200, and not the full amount claimed, as might be inferred from the report.

A large pool of blood at the corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues yesterday morning caused considerable comment and no little astonishment to the officer whose duty it was to keep watch over the peace in that locality. The officer declares that he heard no disturbance, and all inquiries in the neighborhood have failed to elicit any definite information as to the origin of this evidence of a sanguinary affray.

Michael Reid was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh, yesterday afternoon, for stabbing George Cumberson. The latter keeps a barroom at the corner of Prospect and Gold streets, and Reid, who was formerly in his employ, got into a quarrel with him about a week since in regard to some money. Cumberson attempted to eject him from the place, when he drew a pocket knife and stabbed him in the side.

Mr. J. P. Rourke, the Superintendent of Buildings, is looking sharply after parties who are attempting to put up unsafe structures. Yesterday he compelled the owner of a row of eleven three story and basement brick buildings commenced on the south side of Monroe street, near Ralph avenue, to suspend further work on them, as they were not being erected in accordance with the building laws. The owner has agreed to remove them.

The citizens of Brooklyn are beginning to realize the fact that in order to prevent their houses from being robbed during the day they must be careful and keep their doors always locked. Sneak thieving has become a profession from which a large class in Brooklyn are living sumptuously. The amount of clothing and other property stolen by sneak thieves during the past week will probably amount to $3,000. The more experienced operators manage to keep out of the hands of the police. On Thursday, however, some of the police went out in citizen's dress and succeeded in making several arrests. Roundsman Baker arrested a man giving his name as John Brown, whom he found in possession of a shawl and black bag, which he failed to satisfy the officer he got honestly.

A NEW CONTAGION.

Relapsing Fever—Dr. Harris' Opinions of the "Recent Arrival"—Its Symptoms and Prevalence in the City—A Chapter for Doctors.

A new contagion has been introduced in the city, in the form of relapsing fever, a disease that has never before been known in this city, but which has been raging in European States. Thirty-two cases only of this new form of fever have been reported as being known to the medical authorities, and of these not a single one has been fatal. The following facts, obtained from Dr. Harris, will show the character of this disease and what efforts are being made to stay its increase:—

Relapsing fever is one in the continuous form, and is now prevailing among the people who inhabit the worst tenement house quarters of the city. Physicians have reported it to Dr. Harris as of the nature specified, but have failed to indicate whether it is of the typhus or typhoid form—that is, whether of the nature of ship fever or enteric fever. Close investigations made by Dr. Harris disclose the fact that it is neither, and observation proves it to be a true relapsing fever. It is a stranger to America; but it has at times swept over England, Scotland and Ireland. It generally destroys the victims in the proportions of one to thirty assailed. More than any other contagion it is domiciled with filth and in overcrowded lodging houses, and exists in malignant forms at the present hour in the workhouses of England and Ireland. It has prevailed very extensively in Russia, Poland, Prussia, in the northern and eastern portions, since 1865, and in many instances has been remarkable for its extreme forms. In New York as it is to-day it has none of the features of an epidemic, but is, of course, contagious. Since its first appearance last November every lurking place has been searched, and the city has been scoured to discover individual cases, and the consequence is that the records of the fever are minute and complete in every particular. It has been made a matter of particular concern on the part of Dr. Harris to keep the sixty miles of the widely travelled streets of this city clear of foulness and deleterious deposits.

HOW RELAPSING FEVER AFFECTS THE PATIENT.

It comes on suddenly assailing the victim in a manner similar to that of all fevers, by raising the temperature of the body rapidly from the usual point at ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit to 103 degrees, and, in excessive cases, even to 107 degrees. It continues, with excessive headaches and vomiting, for several days; but on the sixth or seventh day abundant perspiration sets in. When in the course of twenty-four hours the patient suffers from exhaustion, and this phase of the ailment leads to a reduction in the temperature of the body, and then succeed remarkable symptoms. There is an easier term. Seven days after this prostration the fever flashes up again and prepares for fresh inroads on the constitution. Again is witnessed the same character of fever, the same intensity of temperature. These phases of the fever continue for four, five or six days and then cease, leaving the patient prostrated and suffering as by rheumatic pains and discomforts which remain with the subject for many days. After slow recovery he may then safely be pronounced out of danger, though even at this period there may be another relapse, and in actual experience it has often been found that two, three or four sometimes seize upon the victim. It is thus a disease that flatters, that requires delicate treatment and watchfulness. Dr. Harris declares that the sanitary authorities thoroughly understand its symptoms, its treatment and all its turns and dangers; and he further says that it has been mastered with as much certainty as the smallpox has. He asserts that it is the companion of filth and tenement house herding. He says some cases were known to have occurred in 1846 in the Pennsylvania Hospital, but that it did not at that time become an epidemic. During the three years that Dr. Harris was stationed at Quarantine there was not a case known as having entered this port. This was during 1855, 1856 and 1859, and the hospital records fail to show its reception previous to that time. He, however, felt that, like all contagions which travel among the people of the earth, America must have it; and it has it now. The Doctor affirms that its pathway is similar to that made by the cholera. In 1865 the Russian government became alarmed at the widespread prevalence of the fever over the Czar's territory and proposed remedial measures, looking to the prohibition of international intercourse and the effectual stoppage of trade and commerce. The danger, however, was not in the disease, but in the disgraceful neglect of the health authorities. Great Britain ordered a medical survey of the disease. When it existed over parts of Europe as an epidemic the commissioners made learned and valuable reports, which are open for public examination at Dr. Harris' office. Relative to New York, it has been imported; but in its character now it is not alarming. One curious fact is that no medical practitioner ever had a case of the kind in this city before last November. It is the genuine relapsing fever. The other forms of fever—typhus and typhoid—differ from this importation. Typhus is the ship fever, so called, and is a disease of the blood affecting the brain, and also the tissues of the body. It is very malignant. Typhoid attacks by ulcerations of the small bowels, and is not so fatal. All cases of relapsing fever are now in hospital.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Notwithstanding smallpox, scarlet, typhus, typhoid and relapsing fever are in the city the death rate has never been less in New York than in the last few weeks, and the general good health is gratifying. Many people erroneously believe that the present unseasonable weather is detrimental to constitutional soundness; on the contrary, it is quite the reverse, being invigorating, bracing and affording fine opportunities to enjoy pedestrian and equestrian recreations.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FIRDAY, Jan. 28—6 P. M.

The operators in the Gold Room have been on the bear side since the realizations of the past few days, and the absence of clique support has rendered

GOLD HEAVY.

The highest price to-day was 121¾, but with the lower quotations for exchange, which was run up in the early part of the week to stiffen gold for the purpose of selling, the market became heavy, and the price fell eventually to 121⅛, its decline being assisted by reports that the government in the February programme of gold sales would greatly increase the amount in order to replenish the meagre currency balance now in the Treasury. The chief fluctuations were as follows:—

10 A. M.	121¼	3 P. M.	121⅛
11 A. M.	121⅜	4 P. M.	121⅛
12 M.	121¼	5 P. M.	121⅛
1 P. M.	121⅛	5:15 P. M.	121⅛
2 P. M.	121⅛	5:30 P. M.	121⅛ a 121¼

Cash gold was heavy, and holders paid from seven to five per cent to have their balances carried over. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$42,441,000
Gold balances	1,719,101
Currency balances	2,103,208

STOCKS STRONG.

The stock market at the opening retained something of the heaviness which characterized it yesterday, but after the morning call became active and strong. The improvement was quite marked in the Vanderbilt shares, which are the subject of great curiosity in the street, inasmuch as the directors are reported to be quietly in session at Albany deliberating on the question of converting so much of the scrip as they have been authorized to do by the Legislature of 1869. It is also conjectured that they are deciding in what way they will liquidate certain indebtedness, consisting of Hudson River mortgage bonds which fall due next month, the same having been contracted in specie times, and therefore suggesting a question of the liability of the company to pay them in coin. The bondholders will probably be offered the alternative of currency or a twenty-year gold bond at six to seven per cent. Erie was dull and a fraction better. Reading was quiet and steady. Lake Shore was strong and quiet. The Northwest shares were active on the formal announcement of the intention to issue $7,200,000 bonds convertible into preferred stock. The price recovered from the depression of yesterday, showing that the effect of this issue had been more than discounted. The new bonds do not virtually increase the indebtedness of the road, which is a perfect centipede of branches and small lines, absorbed or leased in the course of years, and on which there is an ever maturing series of mortgages. These new issues will in time have the effect of consolidating all these various debts, so variously named in the records of the present Chicago and Northwestern line. St. Paul was irregular and at one time declined to 71½, but closed firm. Rock Island still attracted a large concourse on the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange; the dealings were again heavy, the prices fluctuating between the extremes of 111¾ and 112¾. The Rock Island affair has been attended by further action of the Stock Exchange, which body by a large vote, this morning, requested the Governing Committee to permit the telegraph company's quotations of street quotations for the stock to be sent as heretofore. The Governing Committee hold the request in abeyance and have called a special meeting of the Stock Exchange for to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock, when they will submit their reasons for not only striking the stock from the list, but also forbidding the telegraph quotations of sidewalk prices. The circular of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway was given to the public to-day. It contains a very silly *résumé* of what the company intended to earn in 1869, but did not. Hence the necessity for issuing four millions of eight per cent convertible bonds to meet indebtedness contracted in expectation of these increased earnings, and also to consolidate certain floating and maturing indebtedness. The stock at the second board fell to 105 for the common and 104 for the preferred, but then reacted to 106 a 107. Indeed, the sober second thought of the street began to mistrust the whole document as a stock-jobbing affair, to induce holders to sell their long stock to the clique and go short of a lot more. This ruse worked very successfully in Rock Island, of which the holders were depleted by the sudden discovery (?) that there had been an overissue of stock last summer. Again, Northwestern is undergoing like manipulation, the bears selling it freely yesterday from 72½ to 71, on the announcement of the proposition to issue convertible bonds. Wabash was weak and declined to 52 on the regular announcement that $1,700,000 new stock would be issued. Toward the close there was some activity in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which sold at 18½. In the miscellaneous shares there was an active market for Pacific Mail, in which the "bears" desired to put forth a new line of short sales, and accordingly revived the report of a Congressional subsidy for the China branch, which had the effect of putting the price to 40½ again, when a decline to 39½ ensued. Western Union was active and rose to 36¼. Mariposa preferred touched 19. Cumberland Coal was steady. The express stocks were dull and inclined to heaviness. In the railway bonds there was further activity in the Pacific railways, the Centrals advancing to 95, as against 91½ yesterday, and the Unions to 87½, as against 84¾ at the same time. Tenth National Bank shares sold at 107.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks are given in the following table of the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	95¾	94⅝
New York Central and Hud. certif.	92⅛	91
Erie	23¾	23⅛
Reading	95⅞	95⅛
Lake Shore	84⅞	84⅛
Wabash	58	52
Northwestern	72¼	71⅛
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	88⅞
Rock Island	112¾	111¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	72½	71½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	86½	86
Hannibal and St. Joseph	105	104
Western Union Telegraph	36¼	34¾
Pacific Mail	40½	39½

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 55¾ a 57; Cumberland, 34½ a 35; Western Union, 36; Quicksilver, 13½ a 14; Mariposa, 8½ a 9; do. preferred, 18¾ a 18¾; do. certificates, 46 a 47; Pacific Mail, 40⅛ a 40⅜; Boston Water Power, 18 a 18½; Adams Express, 63¾ a 63½; Wells-Fargo Express, 20¾; American Express, 36½ a 37½; United States Express, 52½ bid; New York Central, consolidated, 95⅝ a 95¾; do., scrip, 92¼ a 92⅜; Harlem, 138 a 140; Erie, 23⅛ a 23¼; do. preferred, 40 a 44; Reading, 95¼ a 95⅜; Michigan Central, 117½ a 118; Lake Shore, 84⅞ a 84¾; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Chicago and Northwestern, 72 a 72½; do. preferred, 84¾ a 84⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 a 74½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 72½ a 72⅝; do. preferred, 86½ a 86¾; Toledo and Wabash, 52 a 52½; do. preferred, 71 a 72; Fort Wayne, 88⅞ a 88¾; Alton and Terre Haute, 20 a 23; Delaware and Lackawanna, 104½ a 105; New Jersey Central, 97½; Chicago and Alton, 144 a 145; do. preferred, 144 a 146; Morris and Essex 86½ a 87; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 104½ a 105½; do. preferred, 102 a 105; Dubuque and Sioux City, 109; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 16¼ a 16⅜.

GOVERNMENTS ACTIVE AND STRONG.

There was an active investment demand for the five-twenties of all the issues, which kept prices strong despite the weakness and decline in gold. In the government list the feature was, however, an advance of about a half per cent in the currency bonds, which enjoyed the effects of both a good demand and the enhancement of greenback values by the yielding in gold. The following were the closing street prices for the various government securities:—United States currency sixes, 111½ a 111⅝; do., 1881, registered, 118⅜ a 118¾; do. do. coupon, 118⅝ a 118¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115½ a 115¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115⅝ a 116; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115⅜ a 115¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. do., registered, January and July, 114⅛ a 114¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114⅜ a 114⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 112⅜ a 112¾; do. do., coupon, 112⅞ a 113.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

In Southern securities the feature was a sharp advance in the South Carolinas, which advanced to 85 for the old and 80 for the new bonds, both issues being recently ex interest of three per cent in coin. A prominent broker reports the transactions in these bonds at over half a million dollars within the past two days, all being in request for transmission to Columbia for deposit with the Comptroller as collateral security against the policies of the various insurance companies doing business in South Carolina. Virginias were higher. The Tennessees were weak and lower. North Carolinas were active and advanced. Louisianas were steady and a shade better for the levee sixes. The following were the latest street prices for the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 53½ a 53¾; do., new, 46 a 46½; do. five per cent, 40 a 42; Virginia, ex coupon, 57¼ a 58; do., new, 63 a 65; do. registered stock, 47½ a 49; do., registered, 1866, 59 a 61; do., registered, 1867, 55 a 56½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 81; do., sevens, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 41½ a 42; do., new, 25½ a 25¾; Missouri sixes, 90½ a 91; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 70; do. levee sixes, 64 a 65; do. do., eights, 77 a 78; Alabama eights, 93½ a 94; do. fives, 62 a 63; South Carolina sixes, 84 a 85; do. sixes, new, 79½ a 80; do. sixes, registered stock, 76 a 78; City of Memphis sixes, 48½ a 50; do. Atlanta eights, 85 a 87; do. Savannah sevens, 84 a 86; do. New Orleans consols, 69 a 71; do. railroad issues, 68 a 70; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 69½ a 71; do. eights, 62 a 64; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 72 a 73; do. second mortgage, 54 a 56; Memphis and Charleston, first mortgage, 82 a 84; do. second mortgage, 73 a 75; do. stock, 40 a 42; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 57 a 60.

MONEY EASY.

Among the government houses the rate on call was easy at four to five per cent, but most of the stock houses paid six in new transactions, and, just before three o'clock, some tardy borrowers readily paid seven. The increasing volume of speculation at the Stock Exchange is beginning to absorb more of the idle capital which has found its way into Wall street since New Year's. Commercial paper was in demand at rates last quoted. Some short time "gilt-edged" notes are said to have been done at even less than seven per cent, but the transactions are as yet so few as hardly to be quotable.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was fairly active, but rates were lower by an eighth per cent, despite the demand for to-morrow's steamer. Rates ranged as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 108¾; good to prime bankers', 108¾ a 109; short sight, 109½ a 109⅝; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36¼; Amsterdam, 40⅜ a 40¾; Frankfort, 40½ a 40⅝; Bremen, 78¾ a 79¼; Prussian thalers, 70¾ a 71¼.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$81,406,577
Gold receipts	460,766
Gold payments	1,354,060
Gold balance	75,437,167
Currency receipts	385,181
Currency payments	1,464,138
Currency balance	3,809,120
General balance	80,346,652
Customs	390,700

$1,212,000 cancelled gold certificates were sent to Washington.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 28—10:15 A. M.

$3000	US 5's, '81, cou	118⅜	200	shs Mar pref	18
11000	US 5-20, c, '62	115¾	300	do	18⅛
25000	US 5-20, c, '64...b3	115⅜	100	do	18¼
5000	US 5-20, c, '65	115⅝	400	do	18⅛
40000	US 5-20, c, '65, n...b3	114⅜	100	Quick Min...b c	13½
10000	US 5-20, r, '67	114⅛	300	Boston Water P'r	18
70000	US 5-20, c, '67	114⅜	200	do	18½
6000	US 5's, '74, reg	113	100	do	18⅜
4000	US 5's, 10-40, c	112¼	100	Pac Mail SS Co	40⅛
6000	US 6's, cur'cy	111⅛	400	do	40⅛
20000	Tenn 6's, ex c	53¾	200	do	40
4000	do	54	100	do...b3	40⅛
20000	Tenn 6's, n	46	100	Adams Express	63⅜
46000	do	45	100	do	63¼
10000	do...b30	45¾	230	Am Mer U Ex	37
9000	Va 6's, ex con	57	30	do...bet call	37½
1000	Va 6's, new	62	100	U S Express Co	52½
1000	do	62½	200	N Y C & H R RR	95⅝
1000	N Car 6's, n	25	200	do...b c	94⅞
40000	Missouri 6's	90	1100	N Y C & H R R R c	92½
45000	do	91	20000	do	91½
5000	Erie 3d m	88	10000	do...b3	91⅞
1000	Erie 5th m	74	100	do	91⅞
3000	Chic, Bur & Q 8's	103	100	Erie RR	23⅛
10,000	Cen Pac RR g bds	95	200	do	23¼
1000	U Pac RR 1st m	86¾	100	Reading RR	95⅝
30000	do	87	2000	do	95⅜
20000	do...bet c	87½	250	Mich Central RR	117½
1000	Chic & NW 1st m	94	400	L S & M S RR	84¼
2000	Del, Lack & W 1st	97¾	44	do	85
3000	do	98	200	do...b30	85
1000	Chic & R I 1st m, bs	10..	50	Panama RR	170
3000	Great West 2d m	77½	100	Chic & N W RR	72
15000	St L & I M 1st m bs	95½	400	do	71⅜
2000	Mil & St P 6's, 1st	106	100	C & N W RR pfd	89⅜
4000	C, C & Ind C 1st m	89	100	do	89½
5000	do	89½	100	do...s60	88¾
30000	do	70	200	M & St P RR	72¼
15000	do	69½	300	Mil & St Paul pf	86½
6000	W U Tel 7's, bs	75	75	do	86¼
10000	Mar Tr 10's, c	46	100	do	86⅝
22	shs Merchants' Bk	129	100	Tol, Wab & W RR	53
64	Bank of Commerce	122	50	do	52½
20	Am Exch'ge Bank	115	94	P, Ft W & C g'td	88½
10	Metropolitan Bank	137½	100	do	88¾
50	Fourth Nat Bank	102	100	Ohio & Miss RR	25⅛
25	Tenth Nat Bank	108	80	Chi, Bur & Q RR	152½
10	Bnkrs & Brs Ass'n bo	110	200	Del, Lack & W	104
86	Bk North America	109¼	100	do...b c	104⅛
200	Canton Co	55¾	200	Morris & Es RR	86½
500	do...b30	56	50	do	86⅞
12	Del & Hud Can	122	100	Boston, Hart & Erie	15
100	Cumb Coal pf	35	200	New Jersey Cen RR	98
100	do	34¾	200	do...b call	97½
100	do	34⅞	400	H & St Jo RR	105
100	do...c	35	500	H & St Jos pref	107
100	W U Tel	34⅞	100	C, C & Ind C RR	16⅛
200	do	35	300	do	16½
75	do	35¼	59	Rome & Watertown	109

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$8500	US 6's, '81, reg	118	$4000	US 5's, 10-40, c	112
2000	US 5-20, c, '62	115⅞	7000	US 5-20, c, '67	114⅛
25000	US 5-20, c, '65, n...s3	114⅝	21000	do	114⅛
1500	do...s3	114⅝	10000	US 6's, cur'cy	111⅛
10000	US 5-20, c, '64	115¼	5000	do	111⅝
5000	US 5-20, r, '65	115⅛	9000	do	111⅝
500	US 5-20, c, '65	115⅞			

One o'Clock P. M.

$20000	Tenn 6's, n	46	100	shs Pac M SS Co	40⅛
2000	do...bet call	45¾	48	do	40⅛
5000	Tenn 6's, ex c...b c	53¾	500	do...b c	40⅛
17000	Va 6's, ex c	57¼	100	do	40¼
20000	Va 6's, new	63	200	Quicksilver M...bet c	14
1000	N Car 6's	41½	100	N Y C & H R RR	95¼
20000	N Car 6's, new	25⅛	400	do	95⅞
5000	do	25¼	100	do...b c	95⅜
50000	S C 6's...s60	84	60000	N Y C & H R c	92¼
4500	S C 6's, n...J'n&J'y	80	40000	do...b c	92⅜
25000	Mo 6's	90⅞	20000	do	92⅝
2000	Louisiana 6's	69	10000	do	92⅜
2000	La 8's, 1b	77½	5	Erie RR pref	40
5000	Alabama 5's	64	200	L S & M S RR	84⅞
1000	U Pac RR 1st m	87⅜	100	do...b3	84⅞
10000	Cen P RR g bds	95	500	Chic & N W RR	72
1000	do	94⅞	200	do...b30	72⅛
1000	C, C & I C 1st m	69⅝	900	do...b call	72
15000	do...b c	69¾	100	do	71⅞
7000	do	69	100	do	71
2000	Buff, N Y & E 1st m	83½	200	Chi & N W RR pf...b c	89⅛
10	shs Fourth Nat Bk	102	200	N J Central RR	97⅜
19	Tenth Nat Bank	107	1000	Mil & St Paul RR	72⅛
200	shs West U Tel	35⅞	100	do...b30	72⅝
200	do	36	400	Mil & St P pref	86⅛
200	do...b3	36¼	100	Tol, Wab & W	52¾
500	do	36	50	Tol, Wab & W pf	72
100	Mariposa Min Co	9⅛	100	Pitts, F W & C gtd	88¾
500	do...bt call	9	100	Ohio & Miss RR	25⅜
200	do	9⅛	100	H & St Jo RR	105
100	Mariposa prf	18¾	600	do	105
100	do	18⅞	300	H & St Jo RR pf	105
100	U S Express	53	150	Dub & S C RR	109
100	do...bet call	52½			

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	35¾ a 36	Lake Shore	84⅞ a 84⅝
Mariposa pf	18½ a 19	Northwestern	71⅞ a 71⅝
Pacific Mail	39⅞ a 39⅞	Northwestern pf	89⅛ a 89¼
N Y Central con	95⅞ a 95⅞	Rock Island	112½ a 112⅞
N Y Cen scrip	92 a 92⅛	St Paul	72⅛ a 72⅜
Erie	23⅛ a 23¼	St Paul pref	86⅜ a 86⅝
Reading	95⅝ a 95⅜	C, C & Ind Cent.	16½ a 16⅝

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 7 pkgs. For pot there was a moderate demand at steady prices. Small sales were made at $7 25 a $7 50. Pearl were dull and nominal at $9 25 a $9 75.

BEESWAX.—Trade was dull, there being no demand except for small lots, which were selling at 35c. a 38c., according to quality.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The market for almost all articles coming under this heading exhibited no change of consequence. Prices were generally steady. Eastern spruce was moderately dealt in, and as the offerings were not large previous prices prevailed, especially for good to choice schedules, which were more sought after than the other kinds. The sales amounted to about 500,000 feet, at prices ranging from $18 to $21. Lath were steady at $2 50, at which price there were sales to a fair extent. Rosendale cement was steady at $2, with a fair demand. Lime was moderately active and prices were steady at $1 50 for common and $2 for lump. Bricks were quiet, but unchanged in value. We quote:—New Jersey, $6 a $7 50; North River, $7 a $9 50; Philadelphia front, $30 a $42, and Croton, $18 a $20.

CORDAGE was steady at 23c. a 24c. for Manila, 17c. for tarred Russia, 19½c. for Sisal rope and 21c. for Russia bolt rope.

COCOA.—We heard of no sales beyond those previously reported. Prices, however, were steady at 12½c. a 13c., gold, for Guayaquil in bond, and 25c. a 25c. do. for Maracaibo do.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—With a fair demand the market for all kinds was firm at the following quotations:—Sugar shooks, 36 inch heads, $2 40 a $2 50; sugar do., 28 do., $3 a $3 10; molasses do., 32 do., $2 55 a $2 80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; box do., $50; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $18 a $50; hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $43.

COTTON.—The demand from all sources was light, and only a moderate business was consummated, and the market was weak at yesterday's quotations, the offerings being fair. The sales were 1,740 bales, of which 859 were for export, 516 for spinning, 165 on speculation and 200 were in transit. For future delivery the market was comparatively quiet, and the sales were generally at ⅛c. lower prices. There were sold 100 bales basis low middling, for February, at 25⅛c., 100 do. for January at 25 1-16c., 100 do. for February, 100 do. for March, and 100 do. for May on private terms; also 100 do. for April at 25 9-16c., 100 do. for May at 25 13-16c. and 100 do. for June at 26⅛c. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	23¾	23¾	23¼
Good ordinary	24	24½	24½	24⅝
Low middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
Middling	25¾	26	26¼	26⅜
Good middling	26⅜	26⅝	27⅛	27⅜

COPPER.—American ingot was in better demand and higher, the market closing at 21½c., cash, for all kinds. There were sold 3,250,000 lbs. on the spot and for near delivery, at 21½c.

CANDLES were slow of sale, there being no demand except for small lots; but there was no change to note in prices. Western and city adamantine were quoted 16c. a 22c., sperm 45c., and patent 55c.

COFFEE.—Rio was in good demand and firm, and sales were effected of 3,610 bags ex Leopoldine, 3,305 do. ex L. L. Squires, and 2,375 do. ex Emilie, on private terms. For other kinds the market was quiet, but firm. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14c. a 14½c.; fair do., 14½c. a 15½c.; good do., 15½c. a 16½c.; prime do., 16¾c. a 17½c.; extreme range for lots, 14c. a 18c.; Java, 20½c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18½c. a 19½c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. a 19c.; Manila, 16c. a 18c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 18½c.—all gold, duty paid.

DYEWOODS.—There was considerable inquiry for logwood for export, and holders were firm in their views in consequence. St. Domingo and Jamaica logwood was quoted at $15 a $15 50, gold; west coast Lima wood, $80, currency; Cuba fustic, $29 50 a $30, gold; other kinds do., $16 a $16 50, and camwood $1 50, gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 9,169 bbls. flour, 4,800 bags corn meal, 2,198 bushels wheat, 2,760 do. corn, 7,014 do. oats. The market for State and Western flour was very dull and nearly all grades tended in favor of the buyer—though holders of low extra State were comparatively firm in their views. There was some inquiry for State, for export, but shippers bid low. The sales were 6,500 bbls. For Southern flour, the demand was only moderate, and prices were generally heavy. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was dull and heavy. Sales 300 bbls. Corn meal remained dull and heavy. Sales 150 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a	$4 60
Superfine State	4 65 a	4 90
Extra State	5 25 a	6 00
Choice do	6 00 a	6 50
Superfine Western	4 65 a	4 90
Extra do	5 00 a	5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a	6 75
St. Louis low extra	5 75 a	6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 75
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a	10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a	8 00
Rye flour	4 00 a	5 00
Corn meal, city	4 75 a	—
Corn meal, Jersey	4 55 a	4 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 90 a	—

—Wheat was very dull and 1c. lower. Very little was offered and there was no pressure to sell; had there been the decline would have been much greater. At the close No. 2 spring was nominal at $1 17 a $1 20, in store and delivered, according to quality, and winter at about $1 28 a $1 50. The sales at higher figures were exceptional and could not be duplicated. The transactions comprised about 45,000 bushels (part last evening), at $1 19 for choice No. 2 spring, in store; $1 25 for No. 1, in store; $1 30 a $1 31 for amber winter, in store and delivered, and $1 16 for No. 2 Chicago, in store. Corn was a trifle more active, but at lower prices. There were sold 55,000 bushels, at $1 05 for old mixed Western in store, $1 15 for old white Western, $1 03 a $1 05 for new white and yellow Southern, 95c. a $1 for Jersey new and 82c. for inferior yellow Western. For oats there was a better demand, but at lower prices. There were sold 80,000 bushels, at 55c. a 57c. for Western, 42c. for inferior do., 56c. a 58c. for Pennsylvania and Jersey and 60c. a 61c. for State. Rye was dull and nominal at $1 for Western. Of barley there were sold 5,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1. Barley malt was dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull, and rates were generally heavy and nominal. The demand for vessels for charter was moderately active, but the increased firmness in rates checked business to some extent. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 3,600 bushels wheat at 4½d., 850 bales cotton at ⅜d., 50 boxes bacon at 25s., beef at 3s. 3d. To Bremen, 2,000 bbls. rosin at 1s. 6d., 200 tons logwood at 2's., and 60 hhds. tobacco at 20s. The charters were:—A brig from Boston to the south side of Cuba and back to New York, sugar at 50c. and molasses at 35c.; one hence for the same voyage, sugar at 50c.; a bark to the north side of Cuba and back, sugar at or about 47c.; a brig to Brazil, general cargo; a brig to Cork for orders, with 1,800 bbls. petroleum; a Bremen bark, 315 tons, to Australia, general cargo; a Bremen bark, 281 tons, for Bremen, general cargo, and a North German bark, 250 tons, from a port in the South to Rio, with deals on private terms.

GUNNIES were firmer, bags being quoted at 17½c. a 19c. and cloth at 20c. a 21c. Sales 100 bales bags at 17½c.

HAY.—The demand was moderate and prices were steady at former quotations.

HEMP.—We heard of no sales not previously reported. Manila was quoted at 14c., gold; jute, 4½c. a 6½c.; Sisal, 10½c. a 11c., and Tampico, 7½c., all do., in bond.

HOPS.—The market was quiet, the demand being almost entirely confined to small lots to supply the immediate wants of brewers. Holders, however, were indisposed to effect sales except at full prices. Common to choice lots were quoted at 15c. a 25c.

IRON.—The business in Scotch pig was fair and prices were steady, especially for Eglinton, which was most in demand. The sales were 500 tons Eglinton at $32 50 a $33 and 100 do., from yard, at $34. Glengarnock, ex ship, was quoted at $33 50. American was slow of sale, the demand being light, and prices continued to rule in favor of buyers. Sales, 100 tons No. 1 X at $34 25, closing at about $34 50 for No. 1 and $33 50 a $34 for No. 2. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $81 50. Rails were quiet and lower, American were quoted at $76, currency, and English at $55 50 a $56, gold. 250 tons old double headed rails and 50 do. light wrought scrap were sold on private terms.

LEAD was quiet but unchanged in value. Ordinary foreign was quoted at $6 25 a $6 27½, gold.

LEATHER.—The demand for hemlock sole was good, but business was restricted considerably by the scarcity of desirable lots of all kinds. The receipts are free, but the stock is decreasing. Oak was dull, but unchanged, while rough was a trifle more active. We append the current quotations:—

Hemlock.	B. A. & R. Gde.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	29c. a 30c.	27c. a —	28c. a 29c.
Middle	29½c. a 31c.	27c. a 29½c.	28c. a 29c.
Heavy	29½c. a 31c.	27c. a 29c.	26c. a 29c.
Good damaged	27c. a 27½c.	26c. a 27½c.	25c. a 27c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 19c. a 23c.; rough, light, 27c. a 40c.; middle and heavy, 31c. a 38c.

Oak.	Slaughter.	Crops.	Rough.
Light	38c. a 42c.	42c. a 45c.	32c. a 41c.
Middle	38c. a 46c.	40c. a 45c.	35c. a 45c.
Heavy	40c. a 46c.	38c. a 42c.	39c. a 45c.

Bellies, 22c. a 24.

MOLASSES.—For all kinds of foreign the market was dull, there being no demand of consequence from any source, and, as the supply was large, prices were heavy and nominal at the quotations below. The sales were 60 hhds. Demerara at 33c. a 37½c., and 250 bbls. New Orleans at 72c. a 79½c. We quote:—Old Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 28c. a 30c.; old do., clayed, 30c. a 32c.; new do., 35c. a 40c.; new muscovado, refining, 40c. a 47c.; do. do., grocery do., 40c. a 50c.; old do. do., 25c. a 45c.; old Porto Rico, 40c. a 65c.; new English Islands, 30c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 65c. a 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was a trifle more active, and the market ruled firm at yesterday's prices; in some cases slightly higher prices were obtained. There were sold 125 bbls. at 47c., and 100 do. (to arrive) at 46½c., the market closing at about 46½c. a 47c. for merchantable and 47½c. for shipping lots. Rosin—Strained was in fair request and a trifle firmer; other kinds were dull, but unchanged. There were sales of 2,500 bbls. strained at $2 15 a $2 20; 2,000 do. do. and low No. 2 at $2 20 a $2 25, ... No. 1 at $2 a $4 12½. We quote:—Strained, $2 15 a $2 20; No. 2, $2 25 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $4 12½; pale, $4 25 a ...; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Wilmington tar was less sought after, and a few small lots were offered at $4. For large lots, however, $5 was asked.

OIL.—Linseed was steady at 90c. a 93c. in casks and barrels, with sales of 20,000 gallons for February delivery at 90c. a 91c. Lard was quiet, but without particular change in value. Small sales. Prime winter were reported at $1 40 a $1 45. At $1 40 there were small sales of olive. Western distilled red was quoted at 80c. a 82c.; Bank, 75c.; Straits, 78c.; menhaden, 65c.; extra refined seal, $1; crude sperm, $1 55; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 70 a $1 80; crude whale, 80c. a 85c.; bleached winter do., 87c. a 90c., without sales of moment.

OIL CAKE.—100 tons Western were sold in Baltimore at $42 50.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 2,757 bbls. pork, 508 packages cut meats, 469 do. lard, and 791 dressed hogs. Pork on the spot was in fair jobbing demand, but at rather lower prices, the market closing firm, however. For future delivery there was an increased business transacted and higher prices were realized. The sales were 600 bbls. at $26 75 for medium mess, $27 a $27 25 for new do., $27 a $27 50 for city do., $20 for clear and $24 for Western prime mess; also 1,500 bbls. for future delivery at $26 75 a $27 for March, closing at about the latter price, and $26 62½ a $26 75 for February. Dressed hogs were steady at 11¼c. a 11¾c. for Western, and 12¼c. a 12½c. for city. Live hogs were quiet at 9½c. a 10c. for common to prime, with arrivals of 645 head. Beef was dull, but quite steady in price. Sales 150 bbls. at $10 a $15 for plain mess and $14 a $17 for extra mess; also 100 tierces within the range of $24 a $28 for prime mess and $28 a $31 for India do. Beef hams were dull, with sales of 60 bbls. at $30 a $32 for Texas and Western. For cut meats the market was dull but unchanged. There were small sales at 14½c. a 15½c. for pickled hams, 18c. a 19½c. for smoked do., and 11½c. for dry salted shoulders. Bacon was quiet, but firm; sales 50 boxes Cumberland cut at 14½c. Lard was quiet and lower, the sales being 203 packages at 16¼c. a 16⅞c. for No. 1 to prime steam; also 1,000 tierces for March at 16⅜c. a 16½c., seller's option. The market for butter was without change of significance; there prevailed a moderately active demand for the better grades which, being only in moderate supply, commanded full prices; but for other grades, which were in fair supply, there was but little inquiry. Cheese was slow of sale, but held firmly at former prices; the business was almost entirely confined to small lots to supply the present wants of the home trade. We quote:—Butter, State, half tubs, fine, 42c. a 45c.; do., medium, 35c. a 38c.; pails, fine, 45c. a 50c.; do., fair to good, 35c. a 42c.; Welsh tubs, common to fine, 28c. a 38c.; firkins, fair to fine 34c. a 41c.; do., common to fair, 30c. a 32c.; common, 20c. a 25c.; Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, &c., firkins, common to fine, 20c. a 30c.; do., common, 20c. a 23c.; Vermont, fine, firkins, 38c. a 41c.; fair to good do., 33c. a 36c.; common to fair, 33c. a 31c.; common store, 20c. a 25c. Cheese—State, fancy factory, 17½c. a 18c.; common to fine, 15c. a 17½c.; do., common to fine farm dairy, 14c. a 17c.; skimmed, 8c. a 12c.; Ohio, good to fancy factory, 15c. a 17c.; common to fair do., 11c. a 14c.; common to fine dairy, 13c. a 16c.; skimmed, 8c. a 12c.

PETROLEUM.—An improved demand prevailed for crude, in bulk, the market for which was rather firmer, though prices were not quotably higher; sales were reported of 3,500 bbls. at 16⅞c., 5,000 do. at 17c. and 500 do. on private terms, the market closing at about 17c. for spot and 16⅞c. for next week. Crude, in bbls., was held at 21½c.; no further sales were reported. For refined oil on the spot the market was quiet, there being but little demand, but prices were no lower, closing at 31c.; the sales were 1,500 bbls. at 31c. For future delivery there was an improved demand, and sales were made of 8,000 bbls. for May at 31c., and 4,000 do. for March to June at 31c., closing with sellers generally demanding 31¼c. Jobbing lots were dull, but unchanged in value, selling at 33c. a 34c. for the latter price for prime white. Naphtha was firm at 11½c. a 12c., owing to the smallness of the supply. No sales. In Philadelphia the market was decidedly higher, though the amount of business transacted was small. Soon after the opening 30½c. was bid and 31c. asked, but at the close the market was rather heavy at 30½c. There were sold 2,500 bbls. at 30½c., 500 do. at 30½c. and 2,500 cases at 36½c.

RICE.—There was but little demand for Carolina, prices for which, however, were quite steady at yesterday's rates, viz.:—6c. a 7½c. for common to prime grades. Sales unimportant.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 40c. a 41c. No sales.

STEARINE.—The demand was light, but prices were steady and firm. Small sales were made at 16½c. a 16¾c.

SOAP.—There were small sales of Castile at 12½c. a 13½c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was more active, the demand being principally from refiners, but prices were heavy and irregular; sellers were generally anxious to effect sales of fair to good refining Cuba at 10c. a 10⅛c., and it was reported that some business was transacted at ⅛c. lower prices. New crop Cuba was quoted 9¾c. a 10c. for fair to good refining. There were sold 1,100 hhds. at 9¾c. a 10⅛c. for Cuba and 205 boxes at 10c. a 11½c. Refined was dull and heavy, the market closing at 14½c. a 14¾c. for hard, 13½c. a 13⅝c. for soft white, 13c. for extra C and 12½c. a 12⅝c. for yellow. We quote:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb.	9½ a	9¾
Fair refining	10 a	—
Good refining	10⅛ a	—
Fair to good grocery	10⅜ a	10⅝
Prime to choice grocery	11 a	11¼
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9¾ a	1..
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9 a	10
Melado	5½ a	8
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	9½ a	10
Do., 10 to 12	10½ a	10¾
Do., 13 to 15	11 a	11½
Do., 16 to 18	12¼ a	12½
Do., 19 to 20	12⅝ a	13
Do., white	13 a	14
Porto Rico—Refining grades	9¾ a	10½
Grocery grades	10¾ a	12

SPELTER.—Silesian was dull and nominal at 6c., gold. We heard of no business.

SALT.—The market for all kinds was quiet, there being only a moderate demand, and, as holders were generally anxious to realize, prices were heavy, though not quotably lower. Jobbing lots were selling at the prices previously current.

SKINS.—The market for both goat and deer was dull, the demand continuing light, and prices were generally heavy and nominal. We heard of no sales of moment. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 50c. a 52½c. per lb.; Matamoros, 50c. a 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c. a 50c.; Payta, 46c. a 48c.; Curacoa, 46c. a 48c.; Cape, 40c. a 45c., currency. Deer—Honduras, 43c. per lb.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.; Central American trimmed, 50c.; do. not trimmed, 40c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Angostura, 41c.; Para, 49c., all gold.

SHOT was quiet but unchanged in value. Drop was quoted 8½c. and buck 9½c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was dull and no further sales were reported; prices were nominal at $2 15 a $2 17½, gold, duty paid. Grass were slow of sale but unchanged in value. We quote:—Clover, 13½c.; timothy, $4 25 a $4 50, and rough flax, $2 25.

TALLOW.—The demand was more active and prices were steady at former quotations. There were disposed of 100,000 lbs. at 9½c. a 10¼c. for common to prime city.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky was slow of sale, the demand being small, and prices for some grades were rather in favor of buyers. The sales were confined to 150 hhds. at 9c. a 14c. Both seed leaf and Spanish were dull, but held for full figures. We quote:—

Kentucky.	Old Crop. Light.	Heavy.
Good lugs	7½c. a 8½c.	8½c. a 9½c.
Common leaf	9c. a 9½c.	10c. a 11c.
Medium leaf	10c. a 11c.	11c. a 12½c.
Good leaf	11½c. a 12½c.	13c. a 14c.
Fine leaf	13c. a 14c.	14½c. a 15½c.
Selections	15c. a 18c.	16c. a 18c.
Seedleaf.		
Connecticut wrappers, good to prime	50c. a 75c.	
Connecticut wrappers, medium	35c. a 45c.	
Connecticut wrappers, ordinary	25c. a 30c.	
Connecticut seconds	25c. a 32c.	
Connecticut fillers	12c. a 15c.	
New York, running lots	12c. a 25c.	
New York wrappers	28c. a 50c.	
New York fillers	11c. a 13c.	
Ohio and Pennsylvania wrappers	25c. a 35c.	
Ohio and Pennsylvania binders	14c. a 16c.	
Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers	10c. a 12½c.	
Manufactured.		
Black work, common and medium, in bond	20c. a 22c.	
Black work, good and fine	24c. a 30c.	
Bright work, common and medium	25c. a 31c.	
Bright work, good and fine	33c. a 65c.	

TIN.—Pig was inactive and nominal at 31c. gold for Straits; 32c. a 32½c. do. for Banca, and 29½c. do. for English. We heard of no sales. In plates the business was small; prices were nominally $8 a $8 25 gold for I. C. charcoal; $6 75 a $7 37½ do. for I. C. coke; $6 do. for coke terne, and $7 50 a $8 do. for charcoal do.

WOOL.—There is a fair business doing in fleece, the demand being almost entirely from manufacturers, and the market is strong, especially for the fine grades, which still attract more attention than the other qualities. In pulled wool good business is doing at prices not differing materially from those current during the first of the week, though there is rather more firmness in the market. Texas is moderately active at steady prices. California is fairly active, the demand being principally for the medium grades, but business is restricted to a considerable extent by the increased firmness of holders. For foreign there is more inquiry, but the sales are light. The full particulars of the auction sale yesterday appeared in our last issue. The sales were 300,000 lbs. fleece at 50c. a 54c., including 50,000 lbs. Ohio, Virginia, &c., within the range; 20,000 do. unwashed at 30c. a 34½c.—the inside price for low; 5,000 tub washed at 54c., 70,000 X Ohio at 50c. a 51c.—chiefly at 50c.; 15,000 Michigan at 45c. a 47c., 125,000 Ohio at 50c. a 51c. for X and 52c. a 54c. for XX and above, 20,000 scoured at 60c. a $1, 10,000 Canada combing on private terms; also 150,000 lbs. pulled, at 35c. a 49c. for super and extra (chiefly at 38c. a 44c.) and 50½c. a 60c. for South American; 600,000 lbs. California at 20c. a 32c. for spring (the latter price for very fine) and 17½c. a 22½c. for fall (the outside price for choice); 190,000 lbs. Texas at 15c. a 23c. for burry to medium, including 100,000 lbs. on private terms. Of foreign there were sold 10,000 lbs. unwashed Cordova at 16c. and 15,000 XX Mestiza on private terms.

WHALEBONE was quiet, and we heard of no sales. Prices were heavy and nominal at 85c., gold, for Arctic and Northwest, and 75c., do., for South sea.

WHALEFOOTS were dull and nominal at 8c. a 9c. for bleached and unbleached.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,075 bbls. The market was dull and prices favored buyers. Sales were made of 150 bbls. at 99c. a $1 01—closing at about $1 for wholesale lots.

THE GREAT BORE FIGHT.

The Pneumatic Transit Company Litigation—Application for an Injunction Against the Burrowers—The Rabbits Show Battle—Arguments of Counsel Upon the Rights of this City and the Power of the Legislature.

The legal tournament to decide the rights of the Corporation of this city as contradistinguished from the privileges extended by charter to the Pneumatic Tube Company commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Cardozo. The occasion was rather a momentous one, the questions involved being of a highly important and interesting character. Already fully ventilated in the HERALD, the facts of the case have now become universally known, and the only matter to be determined is the question of authority as between the parties interested. As previously mentioned, the company was incorporated in the year 1868, their charter giving them permission to construct pneumatic tubes under the streets of New York and Brooklyn and beneath the North and East rivers, but compelling them to build first an experimental tube to the Post Office in Nassau street. On the ground that no legal right was vested in him for such a purpose the Postmaster naturally refused the connection to be made there. In 1869 the charter was amended, and the company submitted their plans for the approval of the Croton Board, and an officer was sent to examine the works. After probing, digging and excavating for some time, that part of Broadway under which the operation was being made began perceptibly to sink. Alarm was at once made, and the city authorities immediately set on foot an investigation. Obtaining no satisfactory information in regard to the manner in which the burrowing was being carried on, and fearing lest serious calamities might ensue therefrom, proceedings were instituted by the Corporation to restrain the further prosecution of the speculation, claiming that the streets belonged to them in fee, and that the company had no right whatever to enter upon the premises in trust without their sanction. Beyond doubt the most important questions are involved—the rights of the citizen as represented by the Corporation and the privileges of companies invested with authority by the State Legislature.

At noon yesterday the matter came before the courts. The Corporation Counsel, Mr. Richard O'Gorman (with whom was Mr. Algernon Sullivan), applied for an injunction enjoining the company from proceeding with the work. Mr. O'Gorman read the complaint of the city authorities, already published in the HERALD, and the affidavit of Mr. D. I. Dean to the effect that he had examined the excavations being made at Broadway and Murray street, that the company were still burrowing and that the tubes were being laid at the rate of four feet per day without any permission whatever from the city authorities.

Affidavits were then presented in behalf of the company—the affidavits of A. W. Craven, formerly Chief Engineer of the Croton Board; S. D. Green, Holyroyd & Miller, engineers, to the effect that the tube was an outer casing, eight feet in diameter, eight inches thick, of brick work or sheet iron to contain four tubes, two elliptical, of an average interior diameter of 52.16-100 inches, and two of sixteen inches; that the method of constructing was safe and economical, and caused little disturbance in the street, and the plans were submitted and approved by the Croton Board and Executive Department of the city. The affidavits further stated that the tube was 17½ feet below the surface of the street; that the roadbed of Broadway at the point mentioned was 44½ feet wide, the depth to water 37 feet 4 inches, giving a cross section of 1,622½ feet, of which the tube occupied 69, a water main and water pipe, with two gas pipes, less than 9 feet. A separate affidavit of Mr. Beech, disputing the city's claim to the ownership of the streets.

Mr. O'Gorman, on behalf of the city authorities, opened the case by stating that the real question that would be submitted to the Court was one of grave and increasing interest, as it involves a question as to what the rights of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city had in the streets of the city of New York, or whether they had any rights at all. The affidavits presented, as he understood them, implied the sanction of one of the executive departments of the city, and it might be argued from that the city had waived its right to the object of this proceeding. The answer to that was very simple, and was really conveyed in the answer which the Postmaster sent when he refused to assent to the proceeding of the company. By law he had no right to assent to it, and his answer was a proper one. It was precisely the case with the Croton Board, which had no authority whatever to any waiver of the rights of the city. The duties of the Croton Board were confined to controlling the sewerage, the grade and the water supply of the city; but it had no more right to waive the claims of the city than a street sweeper on Broadway. The affidavits led to the conclusion that in the prosecution of this work no serious damage was done; but that did not in the least affect the future rights of the city, nor was it now known what serious results might ensue from the present operations. The allegations that they had committed the illegal act with as little mischief as possible up to the present was no argument at all, and the opinion that there would be no future need of this space for public use was not entitled to any weight, as the necessities could not so readily be anticipated. The fee of Broadway was in the city as well as that of the other streets, in trust to keep them for use and a public street, but encumbered with no trust they were as absolute owners of the fee as any individual trustee. The case was altogether a new one. In cases where railroad companies were concerned all they claimed was the transient right of passage; here permanent occupation was demanded. Counsel contended that in this case the company did as much as if they took private property and applied it in violation of the law and of the constitution, and proceeded to review the title of the city to the property in question. It was vested in the city by the law of 1813, subject to the obligation, and the only obligation, of using it as a public street for ever. The adjacent owners had a certain amount to pay, and a contract was implied between them and the city authorities, for which the former practically paid, and the State Legislature of New York had no right to interfere with that contract. It had no right to say that the trust should be violated; that a single step should be taken which could paralyze the rights of the citizens in using it as a public street forever. Therefore he claimed that the act giving power to the company to dig a tunnel through Broadway was a violation of the original existing contract. In this case a company claimed that it had acquired a right to certain public property, but it was a violation of the constitution that could not be sustained. Of what nature was the purpose of this tunnel? It certainly was not a public purpose. The Pneumatic Transit Company was not a public corporation; its business was not to carry passengers. It was a private corporation, claiming the right to carry passengers, and to carry them for life. It might be argued that it was a public convenience, and as well, too, might be claimed that an express or a hotel was a public use, but it was only so to those who could pay for its advantages. A public use was open to all the public gratis, such as a public street; every man could walk upon it and, so long as he conducted himself properly, could enjoy the use of it. Although this company might be of some convenience, it was nevertheless a private concern and had no right to take private property set apart for public use. Counsel then referred to the title under which Broadway was acquired, and submitted that the Legislature had no right whatever to apply the public street even as a railroad, for it was inconsistent with the laws of the constitution regulating public property. The act endowing the company was utterly void, as taking private purposes and violating the contract practically existing between the adjacent owners and the city authorities.

Counsel for the defendants then replied at some length, referring particularly to the charter granted to the company, which, as the plaintiffs admitted, was lawfully incorporated but not entitled to the exercise of the powers with which they had been invested by the act of the Legislature. The question was whether they had a right to exercise their powers as against the Corporation, which had been confessedly a legislative enactment. The Corporation claimed that they were absolute owners of Broadway, but qualified their ownership by saying they held it under trust, which was a very undefinable term. After calling attention to the acts under which the company was organized, counsel proceeded to review the title of the city to this street, and contended that the Corporation was entirely subordinate to the State Legislature, any act passed by which was law throughout the State. The Corporation was under the control of the State Legislature.

After some further argument the hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Our community saw last August, with great satisfaction, ground broken for the erection of a Post Office. The undertaking, for several months, was prosecuted with commendable diligence, and most gratifying progress was made. For the last few weeks there has been an evident abatement in progress; fewer men are employed, and all appearances indicate retardation, if not a positive hitch, in the work so auspiciously commenced. On inquiry we learn that, while there has been some delay in consequence of the non-arrival of granite, the real cause of this inopportune inactivity is want of money. A law of Congress having made it a penal offence to exceed the appropriation, by expenditures or incurring liabilities on any government work, it is easy to see why neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the superintendent in charge of this work care to go beyond the limit of this appropriation, or to anticipate a further appropriation.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the early days of the present session of Congress, recommended the immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 to prosecute the work. Unfortunately, very soon after this recommendation went to the Committee on Appropriations, an ill-considered resolution authorized the Post Office Committee to come here and see if they could not find something at fault wherewith to further somebody's interests or soothe somebody's disappointments in this city. There was yet another object and purpose in view. The chairman of the Post Office Committee and his man Friday, D. H. Painter, clerk of the committee, inveterately inimical to Mr. Mullett, the supervising architect charged with the erection of the Post Office, hoped to find a cudgel wherewith they could effectually belabor and floor him. This committee has not yet reported, but it is generally believed, finding nothing in the mare's nest their resolution conjured up here, they will take nothing by their motion except the bitter cud of disappointment.

This result is anticipated, for the reason that one of the committee, after the survey and examination of the work here were concluded, was heard to say the work was all satisfactory, and the manner in which it had been done was unexceptionable. Why, then, delay, oh most potent committee, to say so in form, and allow the Committee on Appropriations to report progress on our million appropriation so recommended and so much needed?

It is charged that the architects who prepared the Post Office plans and drawings for the commissioners originally having that matter in charge have had a busy finger in this pie, and even yet have not abandoned hope that, through Farnsworth's committee's report, they shall be able to have their pet plans adopted. Figures will best show which is the most desirable plan, to say nothing of style of architecture, taste, ornamentation, cost, &c.

A careful examination and computation of the different plans give these results:—

The architect's plans, as adopted by the Commission, give in the main story 29,125 square feet, in the basement 55,003 square feet; on the second story they give 11,916 square feet. This second story is, or was to be, allotted in this absurd manner:—The cashier's room, 139 by 25 feet, occupied by two men, had 3,475 square feet, or each man had 1,737 feet 6 inches; the money order room, 139 by 25 feet, occupied by thirteen men, gave each man 267 feet 4 inches; registry department room, 130 by 20 feet, occupied by twenty-two men, furnished each man with 163 feet 8 inches; the postmaster's rooms contained 774 square feet; the assistant postmaster had 592 square feet at his disposal. Mr. Mullett's plan, as far as elaborated, furnished in the main story 31,[illegible] available square feet; in the basement, 59,500 square feet; mezzanine, 9,885 square feet. We are not aware, if he has studied and distributed his other floors, what the allotment is. These figures certainly show where space has been best secured and utilized, and of course where is the real, distinctive merit of the plans.

In this connection it may be mentioned that while the established width of the sidewalk on Broadway is eighteen feet it is but eleven feet on Park row. Mr. Mullett has planned his foundations and building so as to allow an equal sidewalk space on both sides of the structure—a matter of great moment and convenience to the public; but no such provident outlook appears in the city architect's plans.

If we had space and time we could still further, by analysis and contrast, show up the rival plans; but enough for to-day. Will our good Messieurs of Washington please hurry along the appropriation, and not allow a great public work to be delayed by the petty animosities of two or three men accidentally at Washington, or the jealousies or disappointments of a professional squad or hungry "ring" in our own midst?

THE REMAINS OF GENERALS ROUSSEAU AND WATKINS.—The bodies of the late Generals Rousseau and Watkins are on Wednesday to be placed on board of the steamer Richmond for transportation to Louisville for final interment. Mrs. Rousseau is to precede the loved remains of her husband and son-in-law by rail. She will, we understand, make Louisville hereafter her place of residence, guarding the hallowed dust of him who was so dear to her in life.—*New Orleans Times, Jan. 23.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

FIQUET—TRIBIT.—On Thursday, January 27, by the Rev. David Mitchell, D. D., C. JEROME FIQUET to EMELINE B., only daughter of Samuel Tribit, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

HARRINGTON—FLOYD.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, rector of St. Peter's church, DANIEL D. W. HARRINGTON, M. D., to FANNIE FLOYD, third daughter of the late Captain George Floyd.

HINRICHS—RONNBERG.—On Thursday, January 27, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, Rev. Dr. Bancroft officiating, ALBERT THEODORE HINRICHS to ANNIE M. RONNBERG, at Christ church, Brooklyn.

QUINBY—GAHN.—At Carmel, Putnam county, on Wednesday, January 26, by the Rev. Carson W. Adams, GEORGE M. QUINBY, of New York city, to MARY D., daughter of Henry A. Gahn. No cards.

SPENCER—THOMAS.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, January 27, by Rev. D. K. Bartlett, JAMES G. SPENCER, of New York, to Miss ISABEL M., daughter of W. H. Thomas, Esq., of Rochester. No cards.

SPROULL—MOORE.—On Thursday evening, January 27, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, JOHN T. SPROULL to Miss EMMA E. MOORE, all of this city. No cards.

Died.

BEDELL.—On Thursday evening, January 27, ANDREW BEDELL, aged 49 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 252 Gold street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BUSKIRK.—On Friday, January 28, CHARLES VAN BUSKIRK, in the 29th year of his age, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 100 Varick street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, January 27, MICHAEL EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., aged 28 years, a native of Dublin, Ireland.

Dublin papers please copy.

CHADBOURNE.—On Thursday, January 27, S. W. CHADBOURNE, aged 42 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 126 East Forty-first street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The remains will be taken to North Berwick, Me., for interment.

COOMBS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 27, JAMES COOMBE, printer, in the 78th year of his age.

NOTICE.—The New York Typographical Society are requested to attend the funeral of JAMES COOMBE, from the Congregational church, corner State and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, January 30, at three o'clock.

CHARLES McDEVITT, President.

THOMAS C. FAULKNER, Secretary.

CONREY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 26, ANNA MARIA, wife of Peter Conrey, formerly of New Orleans, and daughter of the late Daniel Jaudon, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, at Zion church, Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street.

CROWTHER.—On Friday afternoon, January 28, at his residence, 32 West Nineteenth street, RICHARD CROWTHER, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DELICADO.—In Matanzas, Cuba, DIEGO CORONADO Y DELICADO, born in Malaga, Spain.

DEREN.—On Thursday, January 27, JAMES H. DEREN, the youngest son of Stephen and Mary Jane Deren, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

DOHERTY.—On Thursday, January 27, at his residence, No. 65½ Sands street, WILLIAM DOHERTY, aged 47 years.

The remains will be taken to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. From the church the body will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNCKLEE.—In this city, on Thursday evening, January 27, ALICE JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Charles T. and Sadie J. Duncklee, at the age of 1 year and 10 months.

FAHNESTOCK.—In Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, January 27, JOHN, son of John and Mary F. Fahnestock, aged 21 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Astoria, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

FAUGHMAN.—On Thursday, January 27, MICHAEL FAUGHMAN, born in the parish of Annaduff, county Lietrim, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends are invited to attend.

FINLAY.—On Friday, January 28, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET, beloved daughter of Thomas Finlay.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 530 Eleventh avenue, corner of Forty-first street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

FRIEDMAN.—On Thursday, January 27, JULIUS, son of Henry and Mathilda Friedman, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 125th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

GALLAGHER.—On Friday, January 28, SUSAN CECILIA, the beloved wife of James Gallagher, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Roger Mulholland, and also of her brothers-in-law, William Stevenson and Owen Moran, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 437 East Fifty seventh street, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GOODWIN.—On Thursday, January 27, Mrs. ANNE GOODWIN, wife of Thomas Goodwin, aged 25 years, and daughter of Arthur Brady, of Killivany, parish of Castletara, county Cavan, Ireland.

The friends of the family are expected to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 311 South Eighth street, Jersey City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GORMLEY.—On Thursday, January 27, Mrs. GORMLEY, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 153 West Seventeenth st., this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HEARNE.—On Thursday, January 27, at his residence, Far Rockaway, L. I., EDMUND L. HEARNE, Ex-Judge of the Marine Court of New York.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church, Far Rockaway, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The remains will be conveyed by the South Side Railroad to Bushwick avenue station, where carriages will be in attendance for Calvary Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave South Seventh street, Williamsburg, at 8:45 A. M.

HERNON.—On Friday, January 28, MARY HERNON, relict of William Hernon, of Birr, Kings county, Ireland, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her nephews, James and Joseph Hermon, John, Joseph and Martin Horne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from her late residence, 321 East Twenty-seventh street.

HUDNER.—On Wednesday, January 26, JOHN HUDNER, the beloved husband of Mary Hudner, a native of the parish of Liscarolle, county Cork, Ireland, aged 45 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother James and those of his brother-in-law, Daniel Herlehey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 330 avenue A, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KELEHER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 27, MICHAEL KELEHER, a native of the parish of Milford, county of Cork, Ireland, aged 52 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Conover and Wolcott streets, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from thence to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

LANE.—On Thursday, January 27, at the residence of her son, at Englewood, N. J., after a lingering illness, ANN, wife of Stephen Lane, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Ludlow street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

LANGAN.—On Thursday evening, January 27, at his residence, JOHN LANGAN, in the 44th year of his age, native of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland.

The friends and relatives are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 251 Seventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, January 27, CLARISSA, daughter of James S. and Mary E. Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 292 West Houston street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MELVILLE.—The remains of the late WILLIAM MELVILLE, who has been missing from his home since December 3, 1869, will be conveyed from his late residence, 45 Pike street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 27, of disease of the heart, ELIZA MILLER, widow of John Miller, builder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 253 West Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Philadelphia and Illinois papers please copy.

MORRIS.—On Thursday, January 27, Miss LIZZIE MORRIS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Laura B. Guernsey, 131st street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

McBRIDE.—On Thursday, January 27, LOUISE, infant daughter of Robert and Anne McBride, aged 7 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, George Banks, No. 48 Pike street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—On Friday, January 28, after a severe illness, JOHN O'CONNOR, of the parish of Rosenver, county Leitrim, Ireland, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, (new No.) 163 West Nineteenth street, from thence to Calvery Cemetery.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, January 26, JULIA A., wife of Sherman B. Parker, aged 27 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Company B, Twelfth regiment, N. Y. S. M., and members of Post Stevens, G. A. R., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, C. B. Parker, 463 Third avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

ROCHE.—On Friday, January 28, WILLIAM ROCHE, aged 23 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, Second avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

STEELE.—At New Brunswick, on Friday, January 28, MARY E. STEELE, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the Presbyterian church, Boundbrook, N. J., on Monday, at twelve o'clock noon, without further notice.

TEN BROECK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, January 28, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Staag, SOPHIA HICKER TEN BROECK, widow of Richard Ten Broeck, of Albany.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, January 26, of disease of the heart, MARY S. THOMPSON, wife of Hon. John Thompson and last surviving daughter of the late Judge Smith, of Lithgow, Dutchess county, aged 58 years.

Funeral from her late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

TRAVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 26, ELIZABETH, widow of Cornelius Travis, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. H. Cornell, 145 Fort Greene place, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

TUTTLE.—On Thursday evening, January 27, JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D., formerly of East Broadway, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 West Forty-second street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

VIRTUE.—In Newark, N. J., after a long and painful illness, JENNIE E. VIRTUE, in the 17th year of her age.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from Clinton avenue Reformed church, Newark, N. J.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, January 28, after a short illness, PETER B. WILLIAM, of 416 West Fifty-first street, aged 33 years.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's Herald.

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THE WESTCHESTER TAX WAR.

The Opening of Madison and Berrian Avenues — Highly Important Legal Opinion—The Law in Reference to the Opening of Highways—Rights of Citizens and Irremediable Corrupt Legislation.

On December 27, 1869, a writ of injunction was issued by Judge Tappan, of the Supreme Court, restraining the commissioners of the Madison avenue improvement, in the town of West Farms, Westchester county, from proceeding with the improvement, and at the same time an injunction was served upon the Receiver of Taxes restraining him from collecting the moneys due as taxes and assessments for the improvement on Madison and Berrian avenues.

The matter subsequently came before Justice Joseph P. Barnard, of the Second Judicial district, on motion to set aside the injunction, and the following is his opinion and decision thereon:—

Supreme Court.—The People ex rel. John B. Haskin vs. The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County and Others.—There is no force in the preliminary objections made by the relator to this motion. The court can grant or refuse the writ of certiorari, and when it is granted by the court without notice to the defendants, as was done in this case, the court may, upon notice, supersede the writ for good cause. It is not necessary that the court which is asked to supersede be held by the same Justice who presided at the granting of the writ ex parte.

There are two fatal objections to this writ, irrespective of the errors alleged to be reviewed and corrected by the writ. First, the relator has no standing in court to prosecute this writ; he is simply a resident and taxpayer of the town of West Farms, and has no concern with the questions presented except as a citizen and a person liable to be taxed. He cannot compel the authorities to litigate with him the questions he presents in the courts with respect to his rights, which are common to the whole community. (Doolittle vs. Supervisors of Broome, 18 N. Y., 155; Roseveit vs. Draper, 23 N. Y., 318.) The second objection to the writ is, that it removes the record of more than one road opened by the Legislature under different laws and by different commissioners and passed at different times. The parties are different. The subject is different. The errors assigned are different. The judgment may be different.

Upon the merits I am unable to discover any error in the proceedings. The relator assigns twelve distinct causes for error which he seeks to review, eleven of which apply to Berrian avenue, in behalf of which this motion is made by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to open and widen the same. The first is that the act was "corruptly procured to be passed for private purposes and in the interest of a few conspirators." No judgment upon this proceeding, no judgment upon any action to be brought by the relator, can remedy this if true. (7 New York Legal Observer, 185.) No evidence is given in support of this charge but the "information and belief" of relator, and no return which defendants can make will be permitted. They can only return the record, of which such an allegation forms no part. The next six objections, the tenth and twelfth, are objections to the law itself and the proceedings under it, which are briefly that the act is not sufficiently precise; that it takes private property without compensation; that the avenue in question was not opened by a two-third vote of the Legislature, nor was the same laid out, nor were the damages assessed, nor were the papers filed as required by the general highway laws. The avenue was laid out by the act itself. The lands were condemned for a public use. The necessity was determined by the will of the legislators. All proceedings under general laws were dispensed with. No and was taken without compensation or designed to be. The act provides for full compensation to all persons where lands are taken. If relator has lands which are to be taken and have not yet been appraised, the commissioners must agree with him or have commissioners appointed according to law to assess their value. What has been done is only the subject of review under there proceedings. What has not been done which should be can be compelled by proper process. The eighth objection, that the commissioners appointed by the legislature to open and work the avenue were not sworn cannot be raised by relator; he cannot assume to be the champion of the community, and in its behalf challenge the commissioners to defend their official acts.

The ninth objection is that the act is "unconstitutional and void." I think this is not well taken.

The eleventh objection has no reference to Berrian avenue. This writ should be superseded. The tax is very burdensome, but it has been imposed by the Legislature under its unquestionable powers. The courts can give no relief. The determination of the Legislature as to the necessity of the avenues as public roads cannot be questioned. Vigilance may prevent future oppressive legislation. After laws are enacted clearly within the powers of the Legislature to enact, there is no remedy. Writ superseded with ten dollars costs.

J. Warren Tompkins and Herring & Hall for commissioners; Abel Crook, attorney for relator.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Programme of the Funeral Cortege in Portland—Large Number of Distinguished Persons to be Present.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28, 1870.

The following is the programme of the funeral cortège for the removal of George Peabody's remains from the City Hall to the cars, on Tuesday, under the direction of Colonel L. D. M. Sweat:—

Marshal; four companies of the Fifth United States Artillery, two companies of infantry, the Maine Militia, all under the command of General B. H. Hall and staff of the United States Army; pall bearers, consisting of the ex-ex-mayors and ex-presidents of the Portland Board of Trade, viz:—William Willis, Joseph Howard, William W. Thomas, Neal Dow, James T. McCobb, Jacob McLellan, Augustus Stevens, John B. Brown, T. C. Hersey and Jonas H. Perley; the funeral car with six men on each side as bearers, from the United States revenue steamer Mahoning, flanked by a guard of honor; detachment of the Portland Light Infantry on one side; a detachment of the Portland Mechanic Blues on the other side; the family; committee from the Peabody Trustees of the Peabody Institute; Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund; Admiral Farragut; Governor of Maine; commander of the Monarch and the Mayor of Portland; the British Consul and the commander of the Plymouth; the Spanish Consul, French Consul and English Vice Consul; staff of Admiral Farragut, officers of the English, American and French Navy, officers of the English and United States Army, Judges of the United States and the State courts; the staff of the Governor of Maine, Executive Council, ex-Governors of Maine, ex-United States Senators and Representatives, Senate and House of Representatives of Maine, preceded by their officers; the delegation of the New York Legislature; Mayor and delegation of City Council of Baltimore; United States Marshal and District Attorney; Adjutant General and Attorney General of Maine; the clerks of the federal and State courts; Collector of Customs, Postmaster, Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue, Officers of Customs and Internal Revenue, County Officers, Aldermen and Common Council of Portland; committee of reception and sub-committees; committees and boards of the various departments of the city government of Portland; officers of the United States Revenue service; officers of English steamers in port; clergy of the various denominations; the Portland Board of Trade; the Mercantile Library Association of Maine; the Charitable Mechanics' Association of Portland; Society of Natural history, of Portland Institute and Public Library; the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Maine, under the command of General Geo. L. Beal; Bosworth Post, No. 2, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Portland, under command of Post Commander W. B. Smith.

The procession, moving from the City Hall, will pass through several of the principal streets to the railroad station. The United States troops will accompany the funeral train, and the procession will march back under military escort to the City Hall, and there be dismissed.

Removal of the Remains To-Day—Governor Chamberlain to Receive Them—The Preparations for the Funeral.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28, 1870.

The vessels of the fleet were open to-day from ten o'clock till four o'clock. The weather was fine and the crowd as large as yesterday.

Admiral Farragut gave a dinner this afternoon to the officers of the fleet. The Governor, the Mayor and a few other guests were present.

Generals Barnard and Tower and the Peabody town committee have arrived at the Falmouth House. The Maine Legislature will arrive to-morrow morning.

At half-past eleven the remains will be transferred from the Monarch to a steam tender, which will be followed by the boats of the fleet. Admiral Farragut and staff, in his flag steamer, the Lyden, will bring up the rear. As soon as the body is placed on board the tender the Monarch will fire a gun as a signal, which will be followed by guns on the Plymouth and Miantonomoh at intervals of two minutes, to be continued until the remains are placed in the funeral car. Minute guns will also be fired from Fort Preble and the arsenal. At the landing the boats will close up in line and so remain until the funeral car moves, when they will hoist their flags and return to their respective ships.

Governor Chamberlain will receive the remains with a brief address, and they will then be placed in the funeral car and conducted to the City Hall. The procession will be formed as follows:—The Portland Band, Mechanic Blues and the Portland Light Infantry, under command of General John Marshall Brown; the Maine Legislature, with Mr. T. H. Cushing and Mr. Marshall; the funeral car, attended by the committee of the Peabody Institute as pallbearers; the relations of the deceased; Admiral Farragut and staff; Governors, Council, Mayor and the heads of departments; Captain Connors and the officers of the British and American squadrons.

The procession will move to the City Hall, where the remains will be deposited. The ceremonies will be concluded as soon after twelve o'clock as possible, as George Peabody Russell is anxious to visit Massachusetts to-morrow. The Hall will be open to the public in the afternoon and evening from three to eight o'clock, as well as during Monday from nine A. M. to seven P. M. The various bodies that are to compose the procession are ordered to assemble at half-past eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and the invited guests are to assemble at the Mayor's office at nine o'clock. They will be escorted into the hall at half-past nine precisely.

The Legislature to Leave Augusta in a Body To-Day.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 28, 1870.

The Legislature will proceed in a body to Portland to-morrow morning and assist in the ceremony of receiving from the officers of the English government the remains of Mr. Peabody.

Arrival and Reception of the Baltimore Committee in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

The Baltimore Committee to attend the Peabody obsequies was cordially received to-day by Mayor Shurtleff, and, on the invitation of the Mayor, enjoyed a steamboat excursion in the harbor, with other municipal civilities. The committee will leave for Portland to-night.

The Captain of the Hunter Acquitted of Discourtesy to the Funeral Fleet.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28, 1870.

Captain Commercll, of the Monarch, publishes a card this morning, saying the statement that the captain of the steamship Hunter, which vessel he boarded off Montauk, was discourteous is an error. He did not heave to quite as quickly as he might have done, from not knowing what ships they were, but he gave every information to the boarding officer and was perfectly courteous in every respect.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 13	Moon rises...morn	5 39
Sun sets	5 14	High water....eve	7 07

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1870.

Herald Packages.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts THE HERALD, JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sail's	Destination.	Office.
Wesor	Jan 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mississippi	Jan 29	New Orleans	46 Broadway.
Hansa	Feb 2	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Colorado	Feb 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Cambria	Feb 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Feb 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Geo Washington	Feb 5	New Orleans	86 West st
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Crescent City	Feb 5	New Orleans	46 Broadway.
Etna	Feb 8	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nebraska	Feb 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atlantic	Feb 12	London	55 Broadway.
Iowa	Feb 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'tn	Feb 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Sherman	Feb 12	New Orleans	46 Broadway.
Manhattan	Feb 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
United States	Feb 19	New Orleans	46 Broadway.
Anglia	Feb 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Cella	Feb 26	London	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Feb 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

CLEARED.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.
Bark Rosedale (Br), Grey, Cork for orders—Boyd & Hincken.
Bark Embla (Nor), Jensen, Rotterdam—Wendt, Telens & Bockmann.
Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Bark Alfred (Br), Williams, Cardenas—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Bark J R Rea (Br), Graham, Matanzas—J Edmiston & Co.
Bark White Wing (Br), Porter, Sagua—J Cumming.
Brig Charlotte, Cables, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—Thayer & Sargent.
Brig Reumer (NG), Ehron, Rio Janeiro—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Max (NG), Altman, Rio Janeiro—G Tobias & Co.
Brig A B Patterson (Br), Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Dallett, Bliss & Co.
Brig G F Penlston (Br, Wood, Sisal—C E Knox & Co.
Brig Alice (Br), Cole, Port au Prince—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig G H Mills, Tillotson, Cardenas—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Brig John Shay, Baker, Cienfuegos—A Abbott.
Brig Jennie Moody (Br), Crosby, Cabarien—S L Merchant & Co.
Brig Montrose, Johnston, Sagua—Waydell & Co.
Brig Wheelwright (Br, Wolfe, Liverpool, NS—G A Phillips & Collins.
Brig Whitaker, Colton, Elizabethport—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Chas Thompson, Hanfield, Para and a market—L E Amunck & Co.
Schr Laura Fride (Br), Hassell, St Kitts—Jones & Lough.
Schr H E Smith, Woodbury, Mayaguez, Pit—B J Wenberg.
Schr E DeHart, Low, Kingston, Ja—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Kolon, Jasper, Cabarien—F Talbot & Co.
Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville—W Ray & Co.
Schr Guiding Star, Gray, Brunswick, Ga.
Schr Leila, Foss, Charleston—S C Lord & Co.
Schr Clara Bell, Amsbury, Rappahannock River, Va—S C Lord & Co.
Schr John McAdam, Willard, Pocosin River, Va—S C Lord & Co.
Schr E T Smith, Harvey, Providence—Ferguson & Wood.
Steamer J W Garret, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cambria (Br), Carnaghan, Glasgow Jan 15, with mdse and 77 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage; Jan 23, lat 45 42, lon 61 10, signalled brig baxon (Br), standing S; 24th, lat 40 57, lon 61 26, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E; 27th, lat 40 48, lon 68 49, a National steamer, do; same day, lat 40 47, lon 69 02, steamship Nevada, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Beekton (Br), Dryden, Naples Dec 24, Messina 29th, Palermo Jan 3, and Gibraltar 8th, with fruit, to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather all the passage.

Steamship Virgo, Bunker, Savannah Jan 25, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr George B Somes, Sprague, Belize, Hon, 21 days, with hides, wood, &c, to Leaycraft & Co—vessel to Jed Frye. Had heavy NE winds down the bay and split sails, since then fine weather, Jan 17, off Tortugas, spoke brig Stromness, from Belize for Boston.

Schr Elvira A Conant, Brantberg, Jacmel, 12 days, with coffee, cotton, &c, to Morrison & Barton—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Had rough weather most of the passage; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr J J Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A H Cain, Simpson, Philadelphia for Portland.

Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, Philadelphia for Boston.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, Brooksville, 16 days, for New York, with granite to J Burdett.
Schr Richmond, Cobb, Bucksport, 20 days, for New York, with lumber to L Stone.
Schr Ariosto, Nash, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Avant, Dearborn, Niantic River for New York, with granite to C Pratt.
Schr Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.
Schr Tabitha & Hannah, Deming, Providence for New York
Schr S B Mills, Chapman, New London for New York.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, Mystic for New York.
Schr Mary C Elliot, Hoben, Fairhaven for Virginia.
Schr Eliza A Anderson, Boewer, Hartford for New York, with powder to Hazard Powder Co.
Schr: P Shultz, Young, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Franklin Pierce, Hodges, New Haven for New York.
Schr Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, Oyster Bay for Greenpoint.

BOUND EAST.

Schr A P Avery, Ryan, Baltimore for New London.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Fred Tyler, Tyrrell, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr W H French, Low, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr Gen Marion, Poland, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr C Jayne, Gardner, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Wm A Morrell, Low, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Margaretta, Ponder, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Judge Rangon, Lewis, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Mariner, Sherring, New York for Greenwich.
Schr Haze, McNamee, New York for Greenwich.
Schr Escort, Hall, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr White Rock, Hubbell, New York for Southport.
Schr Eclipse, Sammons, New York for Huntington.
Schr Laurel, Davis, New York for Fort Jefferson.

SAILED.

Ships Frank Flint, San Francisco; Eugene, Havre; U S ship Guard; brigs Brisk, Cienfuegos; Bella, Havana; Helen M Rawley, Cabarien.

Wind at sunset SW, light.

Shipping Notes.

The steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Leitch, of the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North at 1 PM to-day (Saturday) for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The National line steamship Denmark, Captain Forbes, will sail from pier 47 North river at 1 PM to-day (Saturday) for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown.

The steamship India, Captain Munro, of the Anchor line, will leave pier 20 North river at 12 M to-day for Londonderry and Glasgow.

The steamship Mississippi, Captain Henry, of the Merchants' line, will sail from pier 12 North river at 3 PM for New Orleans direct.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP ANNIE BOYDEN (Br), Nicholson, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with salt, is ashore about two miles to the northwest of Pass-a-l'Outre bar.

BRIG MARTHA, of and from St John, NB, for Matanzas, was driven ashore night of 22d inst at Beaver Harbor, Digby Co, NS; crew supposed lost.

BRIG ABBY THAXTER, Parker, from Boston for Portland, put into Portsmouth lower harbor 24th inst, and while getting under weigh struck on Craft's Rocks, where she lies in an easy position and will come off without damage when the wind shifts.

SCHR JULIA, Worrell, from Suffolk, Va, for New York, with cypress wood, put into Norfolk 25th inst leaking badly; her cargo was being transhipped to the Warren B Hopkins, Rich, on the 26th, to sail for New York this week. The Julia will be required to be hauled out, as the leak appears to be in her bottom—probably the centreboard well.

SCHR PISCATAQUA, Humphrey, from Baltimore for Boston, is ashore on the Hook. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co are at work on her; they will have to lighten her before getting her off.

SCHR HENRY G FAY, Prescott, from Calais for New London, with a cargo of lumber, ran ashore on East Chop, Holmes' Hole, at 5 AM 27th inst, but will probably come off without damage if the weather continues moderate. Steamer Wm Strong has gone to her assistance.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Potter, of the brig Henry & Louise, will please accept our thanks for his attentions.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Chase, of bark Platina, of Westport, dated off and on at Payta Dec 25, reports that he had shipped 1800 gallons sp oil by bark Amy, of Nantucket. Was bound to the Off-Shore ground.

A letter from Capt Gifford, of bark Greyhound, on the Galligos ground Dec 1, reports that bark Arnolda had just taken a 120 bbl sp wh. The Emily & Ada, of Talcahuano, had taken 75 bbls sp this season.

Spoken—Nov 30, lat 19 55 S, lon 86 45, bark Linda Stewart, Smith, of Edgartown.

On coast of Arabia, no date, bark Elizabeth, Spaulding, of Westport, 40 bbls sp oil and 40 lbs ambergris this season.

Spoken.

Schr Mary E Staples, of Stockton, bound S, Jan 21, no lat, &c.

Foreign Ports.

BLACK RIVER, Ja, Jan 7—In port schr Carrie Clark, for NYork in 3 days.

DEAL, Jan 15—Arrived, ship Europa, Fulton, Callao for Antwerp.

HONG KONG, Dec 28—In port ships Malay, Clough, disengaged; Sumatra, Mullen, for San Francisco ldg.

KINGSTON, Ja, Jan 10—Arrived, bark Parga (Br), Newby, NYork.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 28—Arrived, ship Southampton, Smithwick, Mobile.

MANILA, Dec 2—Sailed, ship Shirley, Ferguson, San Francisco.

MONROVIA, about Dec 19—Arrived, ship Golconda, Baker, Baltimore, all well; 24th, brig Maggie, Hall, Baltimore (and went down the coast).

TABLE BAY, CGH, Nov 28—Sailed, bark Mary G Reed, Welt (from Montevideo), Mauritius, with mules.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 27—Arrived, steamship Ashland, Crowell, NYork; barks Sharpsburg, Rogers, Passaroeang; Robert Dudley (Br), Taylor, London; Howland, Tucker, Surinam; M B Stetson, Somers, Cienfuegos; S W Holbrook, Pellers, Havana; Gertrude, Loud, do; E A Cochrane, Swasey, Savannah; brigs Thames (Br), Dodge, Accra via Antigua; Alberti, Harriman, Palermo; Harriet Amelia (Br), Biggins, Inagua; Lucida (Br), Bissett, do via Fortune Island; schrs Mary Baker, Hills, Inagua; Hamlet (Br), Green, St Domingo via Nassau, NP; Aldana Rokes, Jameson, Georgetown, SC; M A Folsom, Rose, Wilmington, NC; Frank Atwood, Pierce, Tangier; John S Detwiler, Grace, Alexandria; B C Scribner, Doane, Baltimore; Annie May, May, Newcastle, Del; White Sea, Taylor; Red Jacket, Post, and Justina, Keene, NYork. Below, bark Keystone, from Antwerp; schr Jonathan May, from Mobile.

Cleared—Ship Calcutta, Shillaber, St John, NB; brigs Annie M Young (Br), Hilton, Antwerp; Abby (Br), Lewis, Hayti; Jacinta (Br), Marden, Cienfuegos; schrs Jane L Newton, Rich, Trinidad; Angie Amsbury, Rogers, Mobile; Bay State, Loring, NYork.

Sailed—Ship Fred Warren; brigs Jacinta, E M Pennell.

28th—Arrived, steamships Etna (Br), Lockhead, Liverpool via Halifax; Oriental, Snow, Savannah, brigs Novelty, Hanover, Matanzas; Ida C, Berry, St Marc; Janet, Pernambuco; schrs Devonia (Br), Jago, Algoa Bay; Clara Smith, Smith, Savannah.

Also arrived 26th, steamships Aries, Wiley, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, NYork.

BALTIMORE, Jan 27—Arrived, bark Agra (Br), Holmes, Liverpool; brigs Jennie Morton, Carnage, Salt Key; Dudley, Averill, Concepcion; schr Lucy A Orcutt, Hunt, Nassau, Fla.

Cleared—Steamship Geo Appold, Howes, Boston; ship Annapolis, Lennon, Liverpool.

Sailed—Bark Adelaide.

CHARLESTON, Jan 28—Arrived, steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, NYork.

Sailed—Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, NYork.

DANYERS, Jan 24—Arrived, schr Billow, Bond, NYork.

FALL RIVER, Jan 25—Sailed, schr Mollie Porter, Megathin, Baltimore (not as before).

26th—Arrived, schr Theodore Dean, Babbitt, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Jan 20—Arrived, schr B C Terry, Birdsall, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Gulf Stream, McCreary, NYork; bark Mozart, Juelcher, Bremen; brig Wm Mallory Jr, Wilbur, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 28—Off, ship Sunrise, Luce, from Callao, and ordered to NYork.

Passed up—Barks Inca, Reujes, from Bremen for Baltimore; E B Hawes, Mead, Liverpool for do; East Lomond, Banks, do for do; Chanticleer, Reaves, Navassa for do; brigs Minnie Miller, Anderson, and J Polledo, Plummer, Matanzas for do.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 26, AM—Sailed, brig Thames; schr White Sea.

PM—Arrived, schr E K Dresser, Reed, Baltimore for Boston.

Sailed—Bark S W Holbrook.

27th—Arrived, brig Ida (Br), Perry, St Marc for Boston; schrs Montezuma, Low, Norfolk for Hyannis; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Boston for Baltimore; Virginia, Bearse, do for Philadelphia; James A Crooker, Chesley, Wiscasset for Jacksonville; George, Hunt, and Redington, Gregory, Rockland for NYork; Alligator, Wooster, Calais for do; Ada Louisa (Br), Holder, Canning, NS, for do; Favorite (Br), Jenkins, Cornwallis, NS, for do; Unexpected (Br), Ludlow, St John, NB, for do.

9 AM—Sailed, brig Ida (C; schrs E K Dresser, Montezuma.

LAVACCA, Jan 19—Sailed previous, schr Anna Sheppard, Weeden, Pensacola.

MOBILE, Jan 22—Arrived, schr Edith, Randall, NYork.

Cleared—Ship New Lampedo (Br), Cronk, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 22—Below, brig Navarino, Blood, from Baltimore.

Cleared—Ship St James, Goodwin, Liverpool; barks Yeabel (Sp), Tamasino, and Mataro (Sp), Mataro, Barcelona; Georgina (Br), Shaw, Liverpool; brig Orion, Hespe, London; schr Dexter Washburne, Harkness, Havana.

23d—Arrived, steamship C W Lord, Hobart, NYork; ship Charlotte (NG) Gatgen, Amsterdam; bark Argean, Lindsey, Marseilles; schr Gleaner, Leitch, Aux Cayes.

24th—Arrived, steamships Gasilla (Br), Thomas, Liverpool via Havana; Victor, Gates, NYork; schr F G Russell, Clarke, do.

Cleared—Ship Leonora, Griffin, Liverpool.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 22—Arrived, ship Sarawak, Richardson, Liverpool; barks Mary Ann, Hamblin, do; Guipuzcoano, Grand, Bordeaux.

24th—Arrived, ships Koonar, Griffin, Liverpool; James Montgomery, Perkins, Antwerp; John Ellis, Delap, Ardrossan. Sailed, steamships Geo Washington, Crescent City; schr Dexter Washburne.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Jan 21, 6 PM—Arrived at the bar, wtg orders, bark W Bacon (Br), from Boston. Arrived inside, and wtg orders, bark Ebenezer (Nor), from Porto Rico, in ballast.

NORFOLK, Jan 26—Arrived, schrs A R Whitmore, Gross, Rockland; Julia, Duvall, Suffolk for NYork.

NEWPORT, Jan 26, PM—Arrived, schrs Mollie Porter, Megathlin, Fall River for Baltimore, William Butler, Knowles, Providence for Tangier.

27th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Silas Brainard, Buell, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Brig Christa C Colson, Payson, New Orleans for Boston.

2 PM—Arrived, schrs H Atwood, Foster, Boston for St Marys; R L Tay, Baker, Weehawken for Boston, Richard R Higgins, Paine, Boston for Norfolk; Geo E Pierce, Poole, Salem for NYork.

PENSACOLA, Jan 20—Arrived, ship British Trident (Br), Armstrong, Mobile.

Cleared 18th, bark Irma, Marshall, Havana, brigs Nellie Mowe, Merryman, Matanzas; 19th, Selma, Dapenny, Havana; 20th, Tubal Cain, Nickleson, Monterrico.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 27—Arrived, bark Marianna I (Port), Santos, Lisbon; brig Maria White, Bryant, Cardenas.

Cleared—Barks Peddler (Dan), Jansen, Gorpor; Medora, Reed, Cork or Falmouth for orders; brig Abbie C Thomas, Marston, Samana Bay, with 500 tons steamer coal; schr J T Alburger, Corson, Mobile.

PORTLAND, Jan 26—Cleared, schrs Ida F Wheeler, Dyer, Sagua; Margie, McFadden, Matanzas.

28th—Arrived, barks Archer, Tibbets, NYork; Delaware, White, Demerara; brigs S C Kirby, Barnam, Sagua; Cantina, Coombs, Baltimore; schr David Manson, from Elizabethport.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 27—Arrived, bark Leonidas, Gates, New Orleans; schrs Benj T Crocker, Harding, and W H H Hackett, Robbins, Norfolk; Phebe & Emma Small, Ellis, and Sarah E Smith, Cobb, Nanscmond; Martha, Smith, and E M Duffield, Kayner, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, SC; Mary Fletcher, Tracey, and Ella, Gray, Elizabethport.

RICHMOND, Jan 26—Arrived, schr J H Lockwood, Sharrett, NYork.

Sailed—Schr H A Hunt, Peterson, Mobile.

ROCKLAND, Jan 20—Sailed, schrs Old Chief, McClintock, Norfolk; 21st, Bedabedec, Hix, and Redington, Gregory, New York; Herald, Hall, do; 24th, A Jamesson, Candage, do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 28—Arrived, steamship Constitution, Panama; bark Una, Baltimore.

Cleared—Ships Leicester, and Vanguard, Liverpool; bark Silver Cloud, do.

SALEM, Jan 25—Sailed, schrs Bedabedec, Rockland for NYork; Nathl Shepherd, Belfast for do; American Chief, Georgiana, and Redington, Rockland for do.

SAVANNAH, Jan 28—Cleared, schr Stephen Morris, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 28—Arrived, steamship a Regulator, Pennington, NYork; Wm F Clyde, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

Buchu, in one form or other, has been presented by every educated physician for more than

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia, nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel and urinary organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The BUCHU, acting favorably upon both liver and kidneys, to prepare it, so that it would retain its strength and active principle, was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea—by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

This done, we now ship to the point where the leaves were originally gathered large quantities of

FLUID EXTRACT.

The article stands pre-eminent and is known in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons who pay no attention to dose, direction or advice, who might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good—two would do better and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise by its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following,

FROM THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN, firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Browning streets, Philadelphia.

Nov. 15, 1854.

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If some body should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "that men may not heal others of their fellow men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Ecclesiastical Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks." Come, Hypocrisy, shut thy slanderous lips—let justice be done.

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE Prof. DEWEE'S VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED Dr. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; its taste is bitterish and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, diseases of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING. STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1866.

Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

DEAR SIR—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county named J. E. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & BINKEL, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the Gravel, bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells, very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a LARGE PEA, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly afflicted to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours, truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York city.
And many others if necessary.

DR. KEYSER.

A PHYSICIAN OF OVER THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AND A GRADUATE OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

DEAR SIR—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts

THE PRIZE RING.

Two Battles Near St. Louis—The Seddons and Lafferty Fight—Nineteen Rounds in Forty-three Minutes—Lafferty Vanquished—The Carey and Gallagher Mill—Carey molished in Fourteen Rounds and Eighteen Minutes—Incidents of the Day.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 26.]

The "fancy" generally had a gala day yesterday. The match made about one month since between George Seddons and John Lafferty, both having considerable notoriety in the ring, came off as advertised—the stakes being $500 a side and excursion money, at catch weights.

The morning opened like one of early spring, and as early as seven o'clock the crowd commenced gathering near the foot of Morgan street, awaiting the steamer Lady Pike, which had been chartered by the friends of the party for the occasion. About eight o'clock she came steaming up the river from the foot of Plum street, and was greeted with animation by a crowd of some fifty or more who thought the pugilists and friends were safely stored away on board.

Nine o'clock had been designated as the hour of starting, and the crowd gradually increased to witness the embarkation of the "pleasure excursionists," so called, until as the hour arrived there was a promiscuous mass of people gathered along the levee, watching the party as they came straggling along in twos, fives and tens, ready to go down the river, up the river, anywhere to see John Lafferty "punish" George Seddons or *vice versa*. There was a vast amount of surmising and speculation in the crowd as to who was who as the men went over the narrow gangway to the steamer, carefully guarded by two persons, whose duty consisted simply in taking the three dollar fee for the pleasure excursion, or its equivalent in the matter of pink colored tickets. The crowd was of all grades and nationalities, gathered together in that spirit of morbid curiosity which always attaches to events of this character. From fifty to one hundred of these curiosity seekers the number gradually swelled to about 1,000 as the signal whistle and the tolling of the bell indicated the readiness of the Lady Pike to start. Down close to the water's edge gathered the crowds: In front were the advance guard of metropolitan life—the earnest newsboys and boot blacks. Behind them there were all sorts of people, for it was an excursion of prize fighters and their friends who love such things. Many there were who simply went to tell those who stayed at home how the affair was conducted; how they fought, bled and fell. Of course those in the crowd along the levee would not go; they did not believe in patronizing such disgraceful affairs; dignity revolted at it, and, besides, it cost them three dollars to patronize it.

START OF THE FISTIC EXCURSION.

When the bell tolled its parting there were about 200 on board. Noticeable among them were the parties in chief, Lafferty, Seddons, Carey and Gallagher. Then there were as leading spirits Tom Allen, Mike McCoole, Dick Roche, Billy Carroll, Frank Currie, Al Smith, of Chicago; Jack Looney, Patsey Curtin and Pat Hafford, Tom Cary, Mike Beckin, Tom Garland and a host of others. "Dead beating" was engaged in as a pleasant pastime as the boat started, in the matter of a free passage. *Frightful* leaps were made with a resemblance of fare money in hand. A number were put ashore for want of the requisite stamps, and a guard of "protectionists" were formed along the larboard side to ward off, beat off, and, if necessity required, kick off all those whose "inalienable rights in the pursuit of happiness" did not extend so far as permission on board without the requisite stamps. In one case an over anxious protectionist drew his revolver and forced ashore some defenceless mortal only to find the party on shore indignant in thus abusing one of their party, and rocks, bricks, sticks and indeed anything available came hurling from shoreward. At first it seemed like the fire of an advance guard, and the retreat from shore as the Lady Pike swung out into the stream met with a corresponding retreat from the lower docks. As the boat swung out about half her length from the levee the hurling of rocks from shore increased, forcing all who could into the best protection available. Thick and faster they came upon the decks, at the cabin and hailing down upon the hurricane deck. Distance lends an enchantment, sometimes, to the view—so the pleasant excursionists thought in this case as they started. The boat left the "Home Guards" on the levee at twenty minutes past ten A. M.

THE TRIP DOWN THE RIVER.

The good steamer Lady Pike is a comfortable institution; at least so it appeared to the pleasure party yesterday. Capt. C. L. Salisbury was in command, and he is entitled to the thanks of the "pleasure party" for king treatment. The boat had been hired for the excursion by Dick Roche, Mike McCoole, and Jack Looney, friends of the pugilists Lafferty and Seddons. Mike McCoole opened a bar in the cabin, which, though well patronized, begot not so much mischief as many were led to suppose. In a state-room, about midships, was John Lafferty, under the kind care of his trainer, Tom Kelly. He was undergoing his last preparation for the combat. It was simple—merely resting and rubbing the hands with a preparation calculated to harden and toughen them. He appeared cheerful and confident. In the cabin were two banking institutions—one was known as "the bank of chuck-a-luck," and the other a similar plan of losing money, known as "lottery," presided over by the Fakir of Ava, or at least one of them. Around these were gathered a motley crew. These, with the bar, were the only sources of interest to the "pleasure excursionists." Gathered along the guards and on the bow were groups discussing the coming contest, and also the prospects of chances in the Mace-Allen fight. There was much of pugilistic history and reminiscences to be gathered among that crowd. They knew it all. Their conversation was enlightening. Down past the city the Lady Pike paddled with her select and pleasant party. There was little betting on the trip, and there appeared to be but little money to offer in all the crowd. A watch was a curiosity; each seemed to have formed an idea that the excursionists were not all honest men, and accordingly left their timepieces at home. A landing was made at Carondelet ferry landing at eleven minutes past ten, and then came on board George Seddons with O'Keefe, of Boston, and Henry Reinsaeder. Seddons was taken charge of by his friend Tom Allen and hurried into a comfortable little berth in the rear of the boat for finishing touches.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the party reached the head of Carrol Island, about twelve miles south of this city, a spot of sand and willow growth, said to contain about 340 acres of land (!). It is about one mile long and varying in width from one rod to half a mile. This island is under the protection and laws of Illinois, and if the State is not proud of it it is not the fault of the people. About midway on this apology for land is the remnant of a distillery, where Uncle Samuel is alleged to have been defrauded out of his dues in the matter of revenue in days gone by. The Lady Pike landed near by this place. About 400 feet back from the steep and muddy bank was a little dilapidated and doorless log cabin, and the outbuildings were in a sad state of decay. This was called the "old distillery." In front of it was what might once have made some pretensions to a corn field, somewhat memorable as the spot of ground where our friend Allen was knocked out of time in a little "mill" with Charley Gallagher last summer. Forment the old rookery the Lady Pike landed, and an exploring party, consisting of Roche, Kelly and a friend or so, "went out to view the land" and select a site for the "set to."

THE GROUND FOR THE RING.

At ten minutes past twelve the exploring party found the only good camping place for present purposes, about a pistol shot distance from the boat, up stream, on a portion of a sandbar, and about 200 feet back from the river, and ten feet above its present level. On the opposite side of the river, and above was plainly in view the United States barracks. Around it was one dense thicket of young willows and brush. Close upon the east, and on the main island were a number of tall trees, whose limbs, by the way, offered a resting place for a half dozen or so of free lookers-on at the ring making and fight. Guards were stationed on the boat so as not to allow the "pleasure party" off until the ring was formed.

Frank Carey was master of the ring ceremonies, and his outfit was immediately brought on shore, and the work of forming the "squared circle" commenced. It will be borne in mind that certain established and recognized rules govern not only the conduct of "bruisers" in the ring, but in the formation of the ring itself.

It must be twenty-four feet square. Eight large posts are driven in the ground, the four corner ones being twenty-four feet apart each way, and the other four posts are intermediate and simply assist in sustaining the rope. The lower rope is stretched two feet from the ground. The upper rope is still two feet higher up and intended to touch under the shoulder blade. Outside of these ropes and about six feet distant come another set of ropes. Between the two are the privileged, paying and dead-head class of lookers-on, outside, of course, the rest of mankind.

At ten minutes past one, the ring being complete, announcement was made on board to that effect, and up the muddy banks, through the weeds and willows, hurried the eager "pleasure party." In a short time came Lafferty and Seddons. Lafferty entered the ring at twenty minutes past one, followed close by Seddons. The toss up for corners was won by the former, who took the southeast corner. Seddons took the southwest corner.

THE MEN.

At their corners in the ring were their seconds. Lafferty was seconded by Jack Looney and Tom Kelly; Seddons was seconded by Tom Allen and Patsey Curtin; Al Smith, of Chicago, was selected as referee. While they are being prepared for the encounter it affords us an opportunity to state that Seddons is an Englishman, twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 2½ inches high, well made, weighing 117 pounds. Lafferty is an Irishman, thirty-three years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs 126 pounds and lighter build than Seddons. The match was generally considered nearly equal; the favor being on Seddons' side. The colors of Lafferty were half a yard square, dark green silk with a black border; those of Seddons dark blue silk, same size, silvered border, eagle in the centre surrounded by thirteen stars.

When all was ready Tom Kelly announced that all he asked for in this fight for his man was a fair, square fight and no favors. The same response was made from the other side. Both were stripped for the struggle. Lafferty's appearance, stripped for the fight, was encouraging in some respects. His limbs were well rounded, chest full, light build, but his skin had not that lively glow upon it that was seen upon Seddons. The latter had broad shoulders, full chest; muscular, thick, full neck, well-rounded arm and leg. His general make-up in the ring was superior to that of Lafferty.

Jack Looney announced his man as ready, and Allen announced his also ready. Seddons crossed over to Lafferty's corner, meeting him and shook hands. For a moment they seemed to measure each other. There were pleasant smiles on the face of Lafferty, on that of Seddons earnest determination. Close up against the inner ropes the entire "pleasure party" were thickly packed, and there was a stillness for a moment at that wild scene which partook more of a religious ceremony than of a preparation for a human fight. This quietude was broken at twelve minutes to two o'clock by the stern voice of Al Smith calling time, and the bloody work began.

THE FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—The combatants sprang lively and smilingly to the scratch on call of time. Both wary and watchful. Lafferty sent out his left, which was well avoided by Seddons. Cries from the crowd, "Give it to him, George," and "Send him one, Lafferty!" Some fine sparring. Lafferty gets in the first blow on Seddon's side, who returns it with interest. Some rapid fighting and countering, when they close in and Seddons drops to his knees; cheers from Lafferty's friends. Both sides make claim of first blood; no blood allowed.

ROUND 2.—Both men prompt to call and go to work at once. Some hard exchanges; both draw back, view one another with a smile and again give and take some light body blows—Lafferty adroitly dodges a heavy one from Seddons' right. Some heavy in-fighting. First blood for Seddons. Lafferty's left cheek bleeding. Seddons forcing his man to the ropes and sending in some heavy blows in rapid succession. They clinch and both go down, Lafferty underneath.

ROUND 3.—On the men coming up to the mark bets were offered freely on Seddons with no takers. Seddons was cool and confident. Lafferty exhibiting a "horn" over his left eye; some little sparring; lively exchanges in one, two order; Lafferty getting a cut under his left peeper and sending a hot one on Seddons' breast; sharp exchanges, Seddons making his left tell heavily on Lafferty's mouth and extracting the claret; Lafferty down.

ROUND 4.—Both men cautious; Lafferty using his right, but fails to make it tell; Seddons caught Lafferty with his left on the mouth, and in turn got an open handed one also on the mouth; some clever countering, when they close and both fall, Seddons uppermost.

ROUND 5.—"Lively as kittens"—Seddons as yet without a scratch—Lafferty's cheek bleeding freely and the horn over his eye growing in size; exchange of light blows on breast, followed by some feints and passes, when they close, and Seddons, getting Lafferty in chancery, does some effective punishing on his face and head; Lafferty falls with Seddons on top. Cheers for Seddons and odds of two to one offered on him.

ROUND 6.—Lafferty, bleeding freely from his mouth, cheek and also from a cut on the head; Seddons gets his right on Lafferty's mug, without a return, Seddons forcing the fight; interchange of blows, Seddons doing hard hitting, while Lafferty's blows seem weak; close in-fighting; they clinch and Seddons throws Lafferty, falling on him.

ROUND 7.—Seddons, fresh and "eager for the fray," forces Lafferty to his corner and made both his right and left tell heavily. Both men draw back and fight warily; Lafferty puts in a good one on Seddon's mouth; some sparring; more flathanders from Lafferty; Seddons gives a hot one on Lafferty's cheek, and for his pains got a heavy right hand swinging blow on his ribs and a left undercut from the left, which sent him to his mother earth. Much applause for Lafferty.

ROUND 8.—"Sweetly smiling," both come to their feet—Seddons' right doing some more work—some free exchanges; Lafferty forced against the ropes—give and take—they separate—again exchange repeated blows; Lafferty showing the worst of it, blood flowing freely—Seddons forces Lafferty into his corner, and plants a stunner with his right on Lafferty's face, which he followed up with his left and fell from the recoil of his own blow. This was the longest round of the fight, and elicited much cheering for Seddons, who up to this time had received scarcely any punishment.

ROUND 9.—Business was expressed on the faces of both combatants—Seddons using his right freely and seemingly willing to take one in turn—close fighting again—sharp and rapid exchanges—Lafferty forced against the ropes gives Seddons a left hand undercut and a right-hander on the breast, which knocks him down.

ROUND 10.—Lafferty's eye enlarging. Seddons, still fresh, put in his left and followed it up by a lively exercise of his right. Lafferty gets in a good one, when they close—Lafferty getting his arm round Seddons' neck, who drops, pulling Lafferty down with him, who quickly jumps to his feet.

ROUND 11.—Sparring shy. Seddons again gets in his right on Lafferty's eye and in turn had to take one. Rapid fighting; quickly repeated blows on both sides. Lafferty falls through weakness—he is evidently breaking down.

ROUND 12.—Lafferty comes up slowly and breathing hard; Seddons good for all day. Lafferty planted his right and left in quick succession on Seddon's cheek, who faces the music bravely; some skirmishing. Again Lafferty puts in an appearance on Seddon's right cheek, the little one not being able to counter. Lafferty seemed to get freshened up, and again was able to reach his man. Seddons, not liking too much of it, forces Lafferty against the ropes, where they indulge in some extensive pounding of one another. So rapid were the blows that they could not be counted. They clinch and Seddons treats Lafferty to a genuine cross-buttock throw of the roughest kind. Seddons' stock high up.

ROUND 13.—Seddons again forces Lafferty to his corner, and planting his right and left on Lafferty's mug, adroitly avoids the latter's good intentions. Lafferty evidently weak. Some close fighting, in which the latter manages to get in one lick to Seddon's two—they clutch and go down together.

ROUND 14.—Some more red-hot work on Seddon's part; Lafferty throws out some more inoffensive open handed blows; rapid exchanges, when by mutual consent they stand off and admire one another for a few seconds, when Seddons' right is planted heavily on Lafferty's ribs and face, bringing out the blood profusely; again they close, and Lafferty getting Seddons in chancery administers a couple of under-cuts, producing, however, but little effect, Seddons getting away from him with a parting blow; again they exchange, close in, and Seddons gives Lafferty a very hard and heavy throw.

ROUND 15.—Seddons up briskly; Lafferty cautious and forced into his corner, where some hard in-fighting takes place; Seddons down from a right hand under cut.

ROUND 16.—Lafferty showing weak while Seddons is fresh and anxious to fight, and forces Lafferty to his corner, where, after countering, they clinch and Seddons throws Lafferty.

ROUND 17.—As in the last rounds, Seddons forces his opponent to his corner, and after a little skirmishing, succeeds in planting a stunner on his breast, knocks him fairly and squarely down under the ropes. Lafferty stock low down.

ROUND 18.—Seddons up sprightly and Lafferty exhibiting more life; some interchanges; again Lafferty kisses the sod from that fearful right.

ROUND 19.—Lafferty bleeding copiously and showing signs of distress; Seddons, active and watching his chance, deals his opponent a severe blow in the pit of the stomach just over the belt, sending him down all in a heap.

Time being called for the twentieth round Seddons toed the mark, but Lafferty not responding at once, Looney called for the nine seconds' grace allowed by the rules, to which Seddons replied, "Give him twenty five or as many more as he wants." But this generous offer was not sufficient to resuscitate the exhausted Lafferty, and his seconds tossed up the sponge, amid the applause of the spectators, Seddons at once crossed to Lafferty's corner and shook his hand.

AFTER THE STRUGGLE.

The fight lasted forty-three minutes, and, although after the third round there was every evidence that Lafferty had more than his match, he clung to the struggle with an earnestness worthy of a better cause. Seddons' blows went home at times with a deadened thug which was terrific. Lafferty seemed easy and self-possessed, but there was that lack of vim and earnestness in all his work which characterized Seddon. Many of Lafferty's blows would have had an ugly effect had they not been given with open hand. He seemed also to lack that amount of endurance which was a marked trait in Seddons, and yet there was not the slightest disposition on his part to cower during the fierce struggle. He fought bravely and well and was badly punished. When he came up on the last round his left eye was nearly closed and a large ugly swelling appeared above it, the left side of his face was also badly swollen and blood flowed freely from half a dozen ugly scalp and face wounds. The last blow in the nineteenth round, heavily given, was what closed the fearful struggle. On the last two rounds Seddons appeared to be anxious to close the fight with a *coup d'état*, skilfully executed. He accomplished it on the last blow.

As soon as the signal of defeat came from Lafferty's corner and the fight was formally closed, Seddons, with few perceptible bruises upon his face or person, went over to Lafferty's corner and they again shook hands; then going back to his corner picked up a hat and going round the ring collected seventeen dollars from the bystanders and gave it to Lafferty. Lafferty was taken to the boat and placed in comfortable quarters.

The Carey-Gallagher Mill.

Immediately on the closing scenes of the last fight Jack Looney and others proceeded to take up a collection as a purse for a fight between James C. Gallagher, of Albany, N. Y., and George Carey, of Hartford, Conn., and in a short time twenty-eight dollars were raised. Carey declared he would not fight unless a purse of $100 was raised; but finally agreed to fight if the crowd made the purse up to fifty dollars. With considerable effort the sum of fifty dollars was announced as raised, and preparation was made for the fight. Seddons, meanwhile, had dressed, and was about the ring as cheery as if he had never been in the ring.

THE CATCH WEIGHTS.

James C. Gallagher was born in the county of Kildare, Ireland, on the 12th of April, 1847. He stands six feet two and a quarter inches in his stockings, and yesterday weighed 211 pounds.

George Carey was born in Londonderry, Ireland. He is twenty-four years of age, weighed 155 pounds yesterday and stands five feet ten and a half inches in his stockings.

When stripped for the fight there was that in the appearance of Carey which gave token of success. He is a well-made man, and yet his skin, like Lafferty's, had not that glow of health about it which argued robustness and vigor. In this arrangement Carey was seconded by Tom Allen and Patsey Curtin, and Gallagher was seconded by Tom Kelly and Jack Looney, with Al Smith again acting as referee. Some few even bets were made upon the result of this fight. Both being comparatively new men in the city, there was really but little preference, and yet considerable interest was manifested when both were stripped and ready. Gallagher took Lafferty's corner and Carey took Seddons' corner. Both being ready, the referee called them up, and Gallagher went across the ring, met his opponent, shook hands, went back to his corner, and, with the call of time, then commenced

THE FIGHT.

After the usual shaking of hands by the principals and seconds the men both came to the scratch in a lively manner for

ROUND 1—Gallagher advanced with gigantic strides towards Carey, whom he at once clinched and threw heavily, falling himself also.

ROUND 2—Both men up lively at call, Carey wary; exchange of blows on the body; Gallagher again clinching and throwing Carey, falling with him, Carey under.

ROUND 3—Again both men on time; Carey seemed to get roused up, and, after a few feints and passes, got in a heavy right-hander on Gallagher's breast, receiving a little change in return, when they again clinched and wrestled, both going down, Carey underneath.

ROUND 4—The men came up smilingly; both cautious; Gallagher got in his right heavily on Carey's ribs; some quick exchanges, Carey doing some hard work with his right, but with no visible effect, Gallagher forcing Carey back to his corner, who dropped to avoid a well intended round hand lick.

ROUND 5—On call both responded quickly; no visible damage to either, Gallagher again forcing the fight; Carey shy; interchange of light blows; Gallagher got in a heavy right, clinched, and Carey again thrown, with Gallagher on top of him.

ROUND 6—Gallagher followed his man closely, evidently determined to make short work; Cary playing heavily with his right on Gallagher's ribs, and getting his left on Gallagher's mouth; Carey went down from a slip.

ROUND 7—Quick exchanges, Gallagher's right sending Carey fairly down.

ROUND 8.—Both lively and smiling; give and take; Carey slipping, fell on one knee; immediately recovering gave Gallagher a hard right-hander, receiving one in return which sent him to the sand.

ROUND 9.—Slight sparring. Gallagher planted an ugly one on Carey's neck as he was dodging which again made him kiss the ground, Gallagher jumping to his corner.

ROUND 10.—Some wary sparring; heavy exchanges both right and left; close fighting, when Gallagher's right fell with a thud over Carey's left eye, drawing blood and knocking him down. First blood for Gallagher.

ROUND 11.—Carey seemingly determined to get at work. Gallagher's left opened a gash over Carey's right eye; some heavy body blows exchanged; men clinch and Gallagher throws Carey, falling on top with a crushing force.

ROUND 12.—The same as the last round.

ROUND 13.—After some shy sparring Carey slipped, but recovered. They clinched, when Gallagher picked up Carey and threw him in about the same manner as a cat would a mouse, and very considerately refrained from falling on him. Many cheers for Gallagher, and much merriment among the spectators.

ROUND 14.—Gallagher very lively; got both his right and left on Carey's face, who drops to the earth to avoid further punishment.

On the call of time Allen threw up the sponge for Carey, amid cheers for Gallagher. Time of fight was eighteen minutes.

This fight was decidedly the liveliest mill of the two and pronounced the wildest fight known for some time among the knights of the ring. From the outset Gallagher went at the work as a mere matter of earnest business. Science was evidently not to be thought of. It was give and take hard, thick and fast, particularly the giving part. Gallagher walked straight to his work, head up, striking hard, and evinced an earnest desire to close up each round as rapidly as possible, consequently nearly every round closed with a clinch, and being a first class wrestler, Carey was sure to fall always under. In the falls, however, Gallagher displayed considerable agility in not falling heavily on his opponent. He appeared to avoid it. Carey has no doubt the pluck and no small amount of skill for a good bruiser, but Gallagher came in so rapidly and earnestly that he had no time to rally or even think. He fought bravely and well, however, and was but slightly punished—Gallagher apparently not at all. From the time Gallagher opened on the first round it was evidently a one-sided fight, and being so noticed by Tom Allen he threw up the sponge for his man at the close of the fourteenth round, preferring to save him from any more punishment.

THE CLOSE.

At the close of the Gallagher-Carey mill there was a general rush on board the Lady Pike, and as soon as the ropes and stakes were taken on board she steamed up the river, arriving at the foot of Pine street about five o'clock. The crowd on board both going and coming were remarkably civil. There was less of that drunken rowdyism which usually characterizes such "pleasure excursions," and nothing occurred (to use the poetic expression of a leader of the P. R.) to mar the harmony of the occasion.

AFTER THE SCAFFOLD.

Reported Resuscitation of Kriel, Hanged at Louisville for the Murder of His Wife—A Sensation Story.

[From the Louisville Commercial, Jan. 26.]

We purpose laying before our readers one of the most startling events that has transpired for many years in our midst. It is so well authenticated, and yet so incredible, so terrible, and with such an air of truth surrounding it, that we cannot refrain from giving to the public what has been rumored vaguely for some days in portions of our city.

It is well known that the unfortunate Kriel, who suffered death—or was supposed to have done so—last Friday, went to his doom grim, implacable and unnaturally firm. It was well known that his desire to live was paramount to every other earthly desire. His bearing on the scaffold was so unnaturally calm that those who stood near him thought the man did not realize that death was so near, but still clung to life with a terrible tenacity.

When the rope that held the trap was severed and the body fell it was a subject of remark that the closed hands and position of the legs and feet remained entirely unchanged, showing a tremendous exercise of will and control of nerve. The neck was not broken, neither was the rope drawn so closely about the man's neck that its mark could be distinguished, nor was the skin chafed a particle. General Whittaker, who was present at the execution, by the request of the prisoner, and who examined the body as it hung, declared in the hearing of those in the vicinity of the scaffold that pulsation in the carotid arteries of the neck was discernible after the jail surgeon and his assistants declared the extinct. No one can question the General's judgment and discretion and when he placed his fingers on the arteries and declared there was circulation still discernible, in opposition to the opinion of the medical practitioners beside him, many felt that there might be grounds for the apprehension that the criminal would evade death.

The circumstances favoring this remarkable story are strong and closely connected. After hanging some minutes Kriel's body was placed in the coffin. The limbs remained flexible, the hands opened with the least persuasion and were crossed on his bosom. The eyes, that stared half open when the black cap was withdrawn, remained closed after the slight touch upon them, and the face assumed an appearance of mobility and rest. The red flushing in the cheeks came back to a certain extent, and the dark coloring on the neck, under the knotted rope, partially disappeared. The short time that elapsed between his being placed in the coffin and being driven away was also a subject of remark. No one seemed to have any charge of the body, and it was driven away in a lonely hearse to the vault at the cemetery.

Now come the closing scenes in this strange story:—Near midnight a light wagon was driven rapidly out Walnut street, in which were seated three muffled, silent figures, one of them a surgeon of great experimental knowledge—a firm believer in the theory of resuscitation of animal life through the galvanic process. In the wagon were a mattress and several dark blankets. The wagon halted near the cemetery fence; the horse was held by the driver and two men went to the vault, carrying between them a large sack, well filled. In a short time they returned, bearing with them a motionless figure, shrouded in a blanket. The figure was placed on the mattress, and in silence the wagon was driven back to the city. The body was conveyed to the surgery of a most skilful and learned surgeon, where some ten or twelve excited and expectant students stood anxiously awaiting the arrival of the strange party. The body was placed in a recumbent position on the table, the clothing unloosed, the chest extended and an incision made in one of the veins of the arm. At first but a small drop of dark-colored blood came forth, but repeated incisions and manipulations of the body caused it at last to trickle forth more freely.

The galvanic battery was applied, and, horrible and wonderful to relate, in less than fifteen minutes the warm blood commenced to course through the chilled body, and at last the eyes were opened. The students stood appalled and could hardly realize the extent of the demonstration before them. One of them spoke to Kriel, asking him, "Are you sensible?" The eyes answered expressively, and the lips opened ineffectually, for no speech came forth. Stimulants were poured down the throat of the revived criminal, and in less than one hour after he had been placed in the surgery Kriel sat up and asked them, "What have you done? Am I alive?"

The consternation and yet the professional delight of the spectators was loudly expressed. The experiment of a reckless class of students and an able experimentalist had resulted in the resuscitation of a man who had been hung a short time previous. Steps were immediately taken to save the life of the wretched man. Justice had been satisfied by the public execution, though life returned. Why should they deliver up what had so providentially and wonderfully been restored? None of Kriel's personal friends were notified. Strangers disguised him, furnished him with means, and by daylight a man, weak and tottering, but firm and immovable in his demeanor, crossed the river and was last seen by a watchful, silent friend, who kept near him on the train leaving Seymour, Ind., on his way to an unknown, but it is to be hoped better future.

This ends this wonderful story. We give it as it was given to us, without names, giving the public the privilege of attaching what importance they choose to this strangely plausible story. We express no opinion ourselves, but confess that the closely connecting links and circumstances attending the demeanor, death and appearance of Kriel entitled it to some credence. Nothing in this strange story that has come to our ears implicates in any way whatever any person or official connected with Kriel or his execution. We do not desire to excite the public mind by an incredible sensation, but we feel bound, as chroniclers of public events, to give to the people, as it has come to us through several sources, this wonderful story.

RUSSIA AND ITS FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Reported New Loan on the London Market—Defence of the Credit of the Empire—Improvements and Reforms.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25, 1870.

The NEW YORK HERALD of the 22d inst. contains an editorial on Russia and its financial condition wherein it is stated:—

A telegram from London informs us that the introduction of the Russian loan in that city had caused a depression in the money market. This loan, it appears, amounts to about fifty-five millions of dollars in gold and is intended for the completion of the Nicolai Railway contract.

From this telegram you thought proper to draw conclusions highly unfavorable to the financial credit of Russia, and, as a remedy for the imaginary evils that you enumerate, without even endeavoring to ascertain the truth of their existence, you advise Russia "to march with the spirit of the age, to adopt free institutions, and, by doing so, to increase the ambition, activity and industry of her people." I have too high an opinion of the equity and impartiality which characterize your valuable paper to question for a moment the possibility of a refusal on your part to accept and publish the following observations in regard to those statements.

As far as the fact itself is concerned of a new loan having been put on the London market, I am unable either to contradict or to affirm, although I entertain strong doubts of the existence of a new *government* loan. The Nicolai Railway was sold last year to a private company; the line was completed more than eighteen years ago, and, consequently, if a loan has been issued it could only emanate from a private company, without any intervention on the part of the government.

The statement that "the Russian government has been borrowing every year at the rate of $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 on average," is erroneous. Since 1865 no proposals of a new government loan have been made by Russia. This once established, I beg leave to cite a few facts and figures demonstrating that no nation on earth has marched so deliberately and rationally with the spirit of the age as Russia, and that no sovereign of the past or present time has done so much for progress and civilization as Alexander II.

The following enumeration of the most important reforms accomplished in Russia since 1856 will substantiate this assertion beyond all doubt:—Twenty-four millions of men, with their wives and children, were not only emancipated from serfdom, but provided with land amply sufficient for their support, and placed at once in the full enjoyment of civil rights. This was done without violence, disorder or bloodshed. To this end the landed proprietors sacrificed one-third of their estates and relinquished the exercise of their great judicial and administrative powers over the serfs. Foreign Powers, reputed to be the pioneers of civilization, attempted to frustrate the realization of this stupendous task. For that purpose they encouraged in the integral part of the Russian empire generally known as Poland the schemes of a turbulent and unscrupulous minority of Polish landlords or planters, who, upon the pretext of national independence, were solely aiming at the re-establishment of oligarchy and feudalism. Alexander II., after having resisted with dignity the pressure of coalized Europe, and after having vigorously suppressed the rebellion, not only persisted in his glorious work of emancipation; but having achieved a diplomatic and military victory, he extended the blessings of freedom and of civilization to more than 3,000,000 of Polish serfs groaning under the iron heel of oppression of Polish oligarchs.

Having accomplished already so much, Alexander II., whom grateful Russia calls to-day Alexander the Liberator, proceeded unhesitatingly to the execution of the following reforms:—Abolition of corporeal punishment; establishment of elective provincial assemblies, invested with full powers to regulate all local concerns; separation between the executive power and the judiciary; creation of independent tribunals, with irremovable and partly elected judges, with jury and oral pleading; abolition of the imperative censorship of newspapers and concession of liberal laws to the press, so that at the present time newspapers in Russia enjoy more independence than in France and Germany; organization of more than 15,000 primary and other public schools; abolition of all kinds of restrictions heretofore enforced against the individual liberty of Russian subjects, to whatever creed or race they belong, not excepting the Israelites, whose recently pretended persecutions are entirely devoid of truth, and to which the adoption of certain measures for the suppression of an immense contraband trade, fostered by the Jews, and wilfully misrepresented, has given rise.

In the execution of these gigantic reforms the liberator and benefactor of Russia did not lose sight of the material welfare of his subjects. In less than twelve years there has been built in the empire more than 11,000 miles of railways, and 16,000 more are in progress of construction. Forty thousand miles of telegraphic lines have also been erected. A rigorous and efficacious control of the public expenses has been adopted. Great reductions in the annual budget have also been introduced, and it is a statistical fact that taxation per capita in Russia is three times less than in England and France, and twice less than in Germany and Italy. All these laborious and complicated reforms and internal improvements have not prevented Russia from bestowing her active and intelligent attention to her foreign relations, and of this she has furnished a strong proof to the American people in being the first and perhaps the only one of the European Powers who never doubted for a moment the issue of the civil war and in resisting all kinds of offers and seductions tending to involve her in a hostile attitude towards America. These are incontrovertible facts which a paper like the NEW YORK HERALD should not ignore, instead of accepting as true and publishing without investigation, the *canards* transmitted from a well-known source to this country through the Atlantic cable with the evident and easily discernible intention of misleading public opinion in the United States as regards Russia, their only real, sincere and tried friend,

A RUSSIAN.

THE JAPS IN CALIFORNIA.

An Interesting Sketch of the Colony Near Gold Hill.

[From the San Francisco Morning Call.]

Up to this time the Japanese have accommodated themselves in their household matters at considerable inconvenience, but this will soon be at an end, and in a few weeks they will be settled down as comfortably as you please, with houses of their own, each family reposing "under its own vine and fig tree." Among their number are four carpenters, and these men are now engaged in erecting buildings for the use of the party. The houses are to be twelve in number, dimensions thirty-six by thirty, each containing four rooms and built after the real Japanese fashion, with low, pitched roofs, the eaves extending far over the sills and forming a balcony or awning around the entire house. The outer walls and partitions are all of sliding panels, that can be shut together at the corners and folded into boxes, leaving nothing but the roof and its supports, during the hot summer days, affording a luxury that can only be exceeded by "taking off your flesh and sitting in your bones." The partition walls are of paper, the outer walls of wood; one room is to be used as a sleeping room, another as a kitchen, and the two others—in each house—for silk raising, where the worms will be kept and nursed and the silk weaved and otherwise manipulated. I had omitted to mention that silk culture will form an important branch of this enterprise, 50,000 mulberry plants having already been set out for a beginning. The Japanese carpenters are ingenious workmen, and their work is done with marvellous neatness. A curious feature of their houses is that they do not contain a nail, all of the joints and timbers being dovetailed together by many ingenious devices, and the whole work, even to the rafters, is as smooth as if it had been polished down with sand paper. And the Japanese are a neat people, for they use no paint to hide any blemishes of construction or ornamentation, no filigree work or plaster of paris gewgaws, but every stick in the building is exposed. Every morning, as regularly as she cooks the breakfast or sweeps the floor, the Japanese housewife takes a wet cloth and scours the whole interior of the dwelling, leaving no part untouched, and no stain or dirt spot to mar its cleanly appearance. Then the Japanese do not come into the house with muddy boots, after the style of the American "sovereign," but having covered the floor with neat matting, always remove the dirty sandals before stepping upon it. I stood and watched the Japanese carpenters at their work for some minutes, and noticed the peculiarity of their movements. The Japanese works "toward him"—that is, instead of shoving a plane from him he reaches out, sets the plane upon the board at arm's length, and pulls it toward him; and he cuts, saws and chops in the same way. His saws are fixed in handles, like a butcher's cleaver, and the teeth slant or "rake" toward the handle. The planes are constructed like ours, but the wooden portion is very thin and wide. The adze is fastened to the end of a hooped stick like the handle of one of the crooked canes that are worn on the arm on Montgomery street, and altogether their tools are different from ours, yet I cannot observe that they are awkward in appearance or awkwardly handled. The men are bright, intelligent and polite, lifting their hats and bowing gracefully to strangers, and the women stay at home, do the cooking, take care of the babies, keep the house in order and manage pretty much as American housewives do, even to the wearing of the Grecian bend. Take them all in all they are in every respect a superior race to the Chinese, and resemble them in no manner except in their physical appearance.

AN INDIANA HORROR.

Three Children Burned to Death.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Jan. 26.]

Last Friday afternoon the wife of Thomas Vansickle, a farmer living two miles west of Brownsville, Union county, Ind., went on an errand to a neighbor's, leaving their three little girls, aged five and three years and a baby ten months, in care of their father. About four o'clock the real estate assessor called on official duty and Mr. Vansickle went over the farm with him to make the appraisement. When this work was completed, supposing his wife had returned home, he commenced replacing some shingles on the barn. He had been at work but a short time when he noticed smoke issuing from the windows and doors of the dwelling, and hastening to it he found it almost completely enveloped in flames. Mr. Vansickle forced his way through the fire and smoke to the baby's cradle and succeeded in getting the little thing out, but unfortunately too late, as it had received such severe injuries as caused its death the next day. The other two children could not be rescued, and when the fire had expended its fury and died out their blackened, lifeless corpses were found in the ashes. The house stood some distance from any other, and assistance could not reach it in time to save it or any of its contents. The mother returned after all hopes of rescuing her two darlings was gone, and found herself rendered childless and houseless in a single hour. It is supposed the children were playing with the fire and accidentally ignited some of the furniture, from which the flames were rapidly communicated to the frame building.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Attorney st, e s, 50 ft s of Rivington st, 25x50 }
Rivington st, s s, 50 ft e of Attorney st, 25x100 } $16,000
Charles st, s s, 100 ft e of Waverley place, house and lot, 20x94.11 ... 14,500
Delancey st, w s, 25 ft w of Pitt st, 25x75 ... 8,500
Downing st, s s, lot 215, David Dunham's estate, 25x94.4 x25.3x96.8 ... 10,775
Marion st, w s, 122.3 ft n of Spring st; house and lot, 30x96x25x95 ... 15,000
Mott st, No 100, house and lot, 25x94 ... 30,000
24th st, n s, 525 ft w of 10th av, 50x98.9 ... 9,000
24th st, n s, 400 ft w of 10th av, 75x98.9 ... 14,500
25th st, s s, 425 ft w of 10th av, 75x98.9 ... 8,250
36th st, s s, 200 ft e of 11th av, 25x98.9 ... 1,750
38th st, s s, 100 ft e of 9th av, 25x98.9 ... 4,250
39th st, s s, 250 ft w of 9th av, 25x98.9 ... 3,750
39th st, s s, 275 ft w of 9th av, 25x98.9 ... 3,750
39th st, s s, 125 ft e of 10th av, 25x98.9 ... 3,500
39th st, n s, 125 ft w of 11th av, 25x98.9 ... 2,500
48th st, s s, 107.4 ft w of 2d av, 13.8x100.5 ... 18,250
79th st, s s, 105 ft e of 3d av, 25x102.2, house and lot ... 18,000
79th st, n s, 350 ft e of 3d av, 25x102.2 ... 5,000
91st st, s s, 475 ft w of 3d av, 25x½ block }
91st st, s s, 500 ft w of 3d av, 62.5x½ block } ... 16,000
105th st, s s, 266.8 ft w of 2d av, 16.8x100.9, house and lot ... 9,000
105th st, s s, 266.8 ft w of 2d av, 16.8x100.9; house and lot ... 9,000
148th st, s s, 100 ft e of 8th av, 74 11x1.6x25x154x99.11x55 ... 8,850
5th av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 114th st, 25x100 ... 4,500
6th av, e s, 50.5 n of 114th st, 48.5x75x25x78.10 ... 6,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No 893, and s 19th st, No } 1 year, per year 7,500
13, 5 years } 2 years, per year 9,000
Essex st, No 44, 5 years, per year ... 2,800
William st, Nos 187 and 159, and Spruce st, No 21, 3 years, per year ... 7,000
18th st and av B, s w corner, 92x95.6, 5 years, per year ... 1,300
43d st, No 314, 5 years, per year ... 650

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Bergen st, n s, 175 ft e of Vanderbilt av, 23x110 (May, 1869) ... 7,325
Same property, same grantors to same grantees (Dec 1869) ... 250
Boerum st, n s, 250 ft w of Lorrimer st, 75x100 ... 6,000
Degraw st, centre line, 201 ft w of New York av, 5 gore lots, extending westward about 125 ft and south of centre line ... 2,500
Pacific st, n s, 529.11 ft w of Pearsall st, 20x100, brown stone dwelling ... 15,000
Rapalyea st, n s, 212 ft w of Henry st, 21x70.0 ... 7,000
2d place, n s, 50 ft w of Clinton st, 23.4x133.5, house and lot ... 25,000
4th st, e s, 50.1 ft s of Grand st, 51.1x6x13.6x15.10x25.11x37.8, q c ... Nom.
5th and North 12th sts, s w corner, 100x100 }
North 11th st, n s, 100 ft e of 4th st, 100x200 } 250
4th and North 11th sts, n e corner, 65x100 }
Carlton av, e s, 107.8 ft n of Fulton av, 16.8x100, No 231 Carlton ... 5,000
DeKalb av, n s, 80 ft e of Lewis av, 20x100 ... 5,000
Lewis av, 150 ft e of and Gates av, 65.6 ft n of (rear lot) ... 92
Liberty av, s s, 100 ft w of Van Sielen av, 20x78 (Jan 1, 1870) ... 4,107
Same, sold again same day for ... 3,500
Marcy av and Walton st, westerly corner, 150x93 to Marcy av, x—x106.8 }
Walton st, n w s, 200 ft s w of Marcy av, 139x— to River st, x—x—x81 } 15,000
Vernon av, s s, 300 ft e of Flatbush plank road, 150x100 ... 2,000
4th av, e s, 87.6 ft s of 37th st, 12.6x100 (q c) ... 3,000
5th av and 14th st, westerly corner, 117.10x100x20x75x97.10 x25 ... 8,500

Westchester County.

LEWISBORO.

D Waterbury to South Salem road, e s, adjoining Nat Adams, 14 acres ... 300

MORRISANIA.

139th st, n s, 381 ft e of Alexander av, 25x100 ... 850

NEW ROCHELLE.

Centre st, n e s, adjoining G T Krewolf, 69x87 ... 2,750

WHITE PLAINS.

Cambridge av, n e s, lots 76, 77, Fogg property ... 305

YONKERS.

Oliver av, s w s, 149 ft s e of Walnut st, 30x110 ... 725

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

S 9th st, e s, 250 ft s of 12th av, 25x100 ... 125
12th av, n s, 75 ft e of S 9th st, 25x100 ... 125
16th av, n s, 276 ft w of Bergen st, 25x100 ... 450
Jefferson st, e s, 64 ft s of Walnut st, 52x36x81x100 ... 5,000
Cabinet st, n s, 247 ft n of Chatham st, 21.6x100 ... 650
Francis Mackin to C S Titsworth, 2 tracts, 5 21-100 acres ... 2,875

BLOOMFIELD.

Walnut st, w s, adjoining L G Birdsall's, 50x105 ... 400

CLINTON.

Bruen av, w s, 130 ft s of Spring av, 119.4x119.10 ... 600
Bruen av, w s, 245 ft s of Spring av, 50x145.4 ... 450
Bruen av, w s, 321 ft s of Spring av, 50x144.4 ... 410
Bruen av, w s, 371 ft s of Spring av, 50x157 ... 370
Sharon st, e s, 51 ft s of Spring av, 87.7x100 ... 155

MONTCLAIR.

Cottage place, 145 ft n of Mann st, 50x157.1 ... 375

ORANGE.

William st, s s, 59 ft s e of Canfield st, 35x82.6 ... 1,000

EAST ORANGE.

Grove place, n s, 370 ft w of Grove st, 75x148 ... 5,500

Hudson County, N. J.

BERGEN.

Lots 17 to 21, block 2, map Lafayette, and 26 to 28, block 10, map lots on line Newark and New York Railroad, all inclusive ... 7,920
Wright st, e s, 600 ft s of Broadway, 25x100 ... 425

JERSEY CITY.

Monmouth st, w s, 25 ft n of South 2d st, 25x100 ... 2,625

HUDSON CITY.

Lincoln st, n s, 281 ft w of Montgomery av, 25x101 ... 600
Vine st, n s, adj New Jersey Central Railroad land, 14.9 x58x38x51 ... 1,607
Vine st, n s, 100 ft w of Chestnut av, 74x11x71x12 ... 1,650

HOBOKEN.

1st st, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton st, 25x75 ... 2,000

HARRISON.

Lot 41 and 4 ft of lot 42, map F, Wright's property ... 1,300

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Reputed French Count the Victim—Prediction of the Hour of His Death by Poison.

[From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin, Jan. 21.]

Dr. A. Carre, more generally known as the "French doctor," visited the City Brewery yesterday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, and, asking the bystanders to drink with him, called for a glass of beer. Before drinking it he took a small vial from his pocket, and, taking a small quantity of its contents upon the blade of his knife, sifted it into the beer, and, with the remark that it was "strychnine—good for the stomach—excellent for those who intended to go to Villa Ridge"—emptied the glass. As it had been his custom to take medicines in this way his conduct excited little or no attention. He insisted, however, that he had taken strychnine and would "finish" at six o'clock. He then passed out on the platform in front of the brewery, sat down, and soon tumbled over in a terrible convulsion. True to his prediction that he would "finish" at six o'clock, he died while many of the time pieces of the city were proclaiming that hour.

Dr. Carre was not a regular physician, but those who were acquainted with him say that he had been well educated, was known in France as Count Vette, and filled the position of captain in the French army. He fled his native country to escape the consequences of a conspiracy against Emperor Napoleon, whom he hated with an inveterate hate. Arriving in Cairo in 1863 he commenced a round of dissipation that was continued, with occasional intervals of rest, up to the time of his death. Whether the story of his career and position in France is true or false, it is undoubtedly true that his wife occupies a place near the person of the Empress, and it was the receipt of a letter from her that hastened the end of his existence.

He has, during his stay in Cairo, received several letters from his wife, nearly all of them imploring him to return. He received a letter of this kind yesterday morning, and the reflection that he was a poor, penniless castaway, who perhaps would never be in a condition to rejoin his family, spurred him on to self-destruction.

Yesterday morning he entered Mr. Kluge's grocery and asked the clerk to go to Mr. Feith's and buy him a coffin. He subsequently met Mr. Feith, who had just shipped the body of General Herron to Villa Ridge, and assured him that he would soon have the job of disposing of his body in like manner. During the day he told other parties that he "had too much trouble here, but would be happy tonight." His bearing, however, gave no proof of his sincerity, so everybody addressed by him paid no heed to what he said. Those who saw him, as we did this morning, stark and stiff in his pauper coffin, have evidence that he was fearfully in earnest in all he said.

SUICIDE OF A CITY TREASURER.

Deficiency in His Accounts the Alleged Cause.

[From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal, Jan. 25.]

Early yesterday morning the city was astonished by the report that Mr. Carlton A. Goodwin, an old and well known citizen, and late Treasurer of the city, had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, producing instant death. The awful tragedy occurred about as follows:—

Mr. Goodwin not being at home through Saturday night his friends became alarmed at his unaccountable absence, and search was instituted for the missing man. Failing to find or hear anything of him about the city, a search of his own premises, in the southeast part of the city, was made. In going into the stable Deputy Marshal O'Meara noticed blood lying on the lower floor, and upon ascending to the loft he discovered the dead body of Mr. Goodwin lying on the floor stiff and cold, with a revolver clasped in one hand and resting on his breast. He had placed the pistol to his mouth, and the fatal bullet went through the brain of the suicide. The act is supposed to have been committed early Saturday evening. Mr. Goodwin had been a resident of this city from early boyhood and was about thirty-eight years of age. He leaves a wife and several children, besides numerous other relatives, to mourn his untimely taking off. The cause of the suicide is attributed mainly to the fact that the accounts of Mr. Goodwin with the city as Treasurer exhibited a deficiency on his part, and this so preyed upon his mind that he sought relief in the terrible alternative of taking his own life.

MORTALITY EXTRAORDINARY.—The sexton of the Springdale Cemetery informs us he has buried since the war eleven of the former slaves of Colonel Jesse, of Kentucky. They were freed in consequence of the rebellion, and came over to Madison or its vicinity. The name of the mother, who was very old, was Johnson. She, with her three sons, three daughters, one daughter-in-law and four grandchildren—all named Johnson—are dead, and buried side by side in Madison. Four of the same family are yet living.—*Madison (Ind.) Courier, Jan. 25.*

STATISTICS OF OHIO.

The statistical reports of Ohio for 1860 and 1869 present some curious facts:—

1. The area of wild land annually brought under cultivation during the ten years ending 1869 was 329,000 acres, while the number for 1869 was but 86,000 acres, or slightly over one-fourth as much as previous to 1860.

2. In 1860 Ohio had 1,902,772 cattle, while in 1869 the number fell to 1,492,581, when it should have been 2,209,000, had there been an increase equal to that of the population as there was previous to 1860.

3. In 1860 there were 2,300,000 hogs, while in 1869 there were but 1,455,943 against 3,200,000, had there been an increase according to the increase of the people.

4. The increase of the mortgage debt of Ohio in 1869 was $35,760,024, against $19,960,237 in 1868; while the judgment debt increased twenty per cent against less than two per cent for the increase of the population.

5. The valuation of personal property in 1869 was $459,762,252, against $464,871,022 in 1867. Had there been an increase in proportion to population the amount for 1869 would have been about $480,000,000.

6. In 1868 we had $21,997,795 of legal tenders and other moneys not taxable, while in 1869 we had but $14,627,548.

7. Our sheep diminished during two years past twenty per cent per annum.

8. Pauperism increased during the past year twelve per cent, or over six times the rate of increase of population.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

305 EAST 32D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK who understands the different branches of American and English cooking thoroughly; best city reference can be given.

333 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl as cook: is a good baker of bread, biscuit and cake; is an excellent laundress; for a small family. Best city reference.

347 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family.

Chambermaids, &c.

123 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and general housework in a small private family. Has best city references.

218 WEST 18TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference from her last place.

254 WEST 32D ST.—A SMART, TIDY YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid in a private boarding house. Apply as above, Mr. CRAVEN'S.

1,051 1ST AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS.—A young Low German girl as chambermaid or to do general housework; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Winter and spring suits, $8 upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

74 DIVISION ST.—A COMPETENT DRESS AND cloakmaker wishes to work out by the day on reasonable terms.

219 3D AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., SECond floor.—A German dressmaker, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, wishes work by day or week in an American family. Call for two days.

222 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO do sewing and chamberwork.

233 SPRING ST., BETWEEN VARICK AND MACdougal.—A seamstress, having a machine of her own, wishes to go out by the day or week; would not object to living in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing. Call all the week.

290 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, UNderstanding the latest styles of trimming, wishes a few more engagements, or would take work at her own home. Call or address for three days.

311 WEST 48TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for her domestic, as chambermaid and waitress; can give excellent reference.

325 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., IN the store.—A seamstress to go out by the day; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; is a first class handsewer.

331 EAST 29TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS WILL GO OUT to sew by the day or week in private families; understands cutting and fitting.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS by the day, week or month, or as resident. Can give reference. Address for three days Miss S. T., Herald office.

A YOUNG PERSON, LATELY FROM ENGLAND, HAVing a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, is desirous of meeting with a few private families who will supply her with plain needlework; would be willing to go out by the week, or would take it home. Call on or address D. V. S., 116 Charles st.

Housekeepers, &c.

217 BOWERY, ROOM NO. 7.—A LADY, WHO HAD A hotel of her own, as housekeeper in a hotel or restaurant. Address or call on Mrs. M., as above.

300 10TH ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 2D AV.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to find situations for two first class girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress.

553 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper in a plain American family; no objection to children; is not afraid of work; triflers need not answer. Address Mrs. L. NOYES.

1,164 BROADWAY, NEAR 28TH ST.—A WIDOW lady, without encumbrance, wishes a position in city or country as housekeeper to a gentleman with children, or to take full charge of a house for an invalid lady; $3 a week. Call or address all the week, HOUSEKEEPER.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or seamstress in a hotel; is very competent; with the best reference. Address for three days R. S., Herald office.

A PARTY OF MEANS AND RESPECTABILITY, WISHing a person of refinement to take the responsibility of household cares, can obtain one fully competent to fill a position of trust; can do almost anything for home comforts; no objection to children. This is not for triflers. Address, for two days, Miss CARRO, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel, boarding house or private family, by an English lady of ability and experience. Address Mrs. DUNBAR, box 2,869 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady of education and refinement, capable of giving lessons in French, Spanish, English and music; the family of a widower with children requiring instruction preferred; best reference given and required. Address J. A. H., Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

17 CORNER OF WARREN AND WAVERLEY PLACE (present employer's).—A respectable girl as nurse in a private family; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a baby from birth.

207 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse; has good reference; understands the care of children; has a good breast of milk and is young and healthy. Can be seen for two days.

410 EAST 18TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, having lost her baby, five months' old, would like to take a baby to nurse at her own house, where it will be taken good care of. Can be seen for three days.

427 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; has lost her own baby; two years' city reference.

A STRONG, HEALTHY WOMAN, WITH FRESH breast of milk, wishes a situation. Address box 2,322 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS wet nurse. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A baby to wet nurse at her own residence; can give satisfactory reference; has lost her own baby, one month old. Call at Mrs. MOONEY'S, 21st st., between 4th and 5th avs., South Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

80 CROSBY ST.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES gentlemen's and families' washing, or new shirts for store, at her own residence; unexceptionable references given. Call on or address ELIZABETH WILSON.

133 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress to take washing at her home; best city reference. Call Saturday and Sunday.

222 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress, and a first class waitress. Best of city reference.

326 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a few more gentlemen's or family washing to do at her own house; understands fluting; good reference. Mrs. QUEEN.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing at her own house; is an excellent washer and ironer; well recommended.

434 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., top floor.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing by the month or dozen; is a good laundress; puffing and fluting done neatly; terms moderate.

Waitresses, &c.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW DESIRES A SITUATION to wait upon an invalid lady or as nurse in a public institution; city reference. Address M. L., Herald office.

Miscellaneous.

17 GROVE ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS TRAVELLING companion to a lady; is capable of being useful in any capacity as regards attending as lady's maid; has no objection to travel. Address M. F.

268 WEST 24TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW IN the family of a widower. Call on or address Mrs. S. H.

381 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO INstructs children in French, German and Piano, wishes a few more scholars. Address.

391 BOWERY.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY AS lady's companion or first class lady's maid or first class cutter; no objection to travel. Inquire for four days, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

2,118 3D AV.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUAtion as travelling companion; is capable of any capacity to a lady or family, whether invalids or not; would prefer to go to Europe. Address A. E. G.

A LADY, FURNISHING GOOD REFERENCES, CAN obtain a comfortable home in exchange for light services, in an elegantly furnished house, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address for three days N. H. S., Post office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS MATRON, HAVing had several years' experience; or as housekeeper in a family; best reference given and required. Address Mrs. GREY, Herald office.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN A small private family. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at 314 West 58th st. Best references required.

A WET NURSE WANTED—WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk; must be a strong, healthy woman, with best references. Apply at once at 311 West 48th st.

COOK WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK FOR A private boarding house; American or English woman preferred; must be an excellent baker, neat and economical. Persons not understanding their business need not apply. Call to-day before 12 o'clock at 23 East 4th st.

GIRL WANTED—MUST WASH AND IRON WELL. Apply, with references, at 240 East 51st st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ORDER COOK, ONE WHO understands her business. None other need apply at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner of 8th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO THE ENTIRE housework of a small American family. Apply with references at 332 East 4th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO CLEAN and take charge of furnished house; a comfortable sitting and bedroom as compensation. Apply at 123 41st st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine for fine white shirts; experienced hands only. Apply at 9th st. entrance.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

116 PRINCE ST.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, LATELY arrived, as waiter or valet in a private family; good city reference. Apply to P. PAUL, from 2 P. M. till 5 P. M.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, IN A WHOLEsale or commission house. Address D. L., box 114 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING ENGLISH, ITALIAN AND French well wishes a situation in business or in hotel; good penman; good references. Address P. B. B., box 124 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS EXAMINED, POSTED, BALANCED AND balance sheet rendered by a competent accountant. Address G. P. TAPLING, 16 Water street, New York.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERstands his business and is willing to work for small salary. Address, stating expectation and reference, BOOKKEEPER, box No. 7, No. 2 Amity street.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper or clerk, being well conversant with bookkeeping by double entry, and corresponding in French, German and Spanish. Best references as to character and ability. Address BOOKKEEPER, Herald office.

COPYIST WANTED—WHO CAN WRITE A PLAIN, uniform and concise hand for manuscript. Address, with specimen, stating terms, E. T., care of Milliken & Co., 845 Broadway.

TRAVELLING DRUG SALESMEN WANTED.—THOSE willing to sell on commission may address ELIXIRS, box 6,699 Post office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A MAN OF ENERGY, EXPErience and general fitness desires to connect himself with a first class manufacturing concern as travelling or resident salesman. Address R. T., Herald office.

THE PROFESSOR TH. CHEVILLIOT (BACHELIER De l'Université de Besançon, France), just arrived in this city, desires a situation as professor of his native language: he can also teach German and Spanish: he knows English well enough to teach the general branches of education in it. Address to above name, Herald office, where the said gentleman can be seen next Monday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESmen. Apply at 204 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS, with specimens of handwriting, which must be good, box 2,605 Post office.

WANTED—20 GOOD SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED WITH the grocery trade. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.
J. T. JOHNSON, SON & CO., 346 Greenwich street.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN YOUNG MAN IN Dr. P. E. IRISH'S botanic drug store, No. 6 3d av., New York. Call from 9 to 11 this A. M. Best references required.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, AT 71 WALL ST. NO one need apply who cannot furnish direct proofs as to honesty and capability. Address or call at place of business, from 10 to 2 P. M. (including Sundays), for two days.

WANTED—A FOREMAN AND BOOKKEEPER IN wagon factory, with some capital. Call on or address for three days, from 10 to 4, B. WARREN, National Hotel, Cortlandt st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS clerk, who has had twelve years' experience in the grocery business; can furnish first class references. Address GROCER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, A SITUation in a wholesale liquor or commission house; has a large Western acquaintance; first class reference. Address WESTERN, Herald office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR THE NEXT FOUR months, by a young man, 25 years of age; writes a good hand; desires work for sake of keeping busy; a living salary required. Address FOUR MONTHS, Herald office, stating nature of work required.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A LANDSCAPE GARDENER—TO LAY OUT NEW grounds in the most tasteful manner. Address LANDSCAPE, seed store, 41 Park row.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, not afraid of work; first reference from last employer. Address M. D., box 114 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER HABITS WANTS A SITUAtion to mind horses and make himself generally useful. Address C. Y., box 125 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom or groom and general servant; knows the city; best references. Address C. Y., box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WANTS EMPLOYment; can take entire charge of a place; horses, garden, small farm, mechanical work, &c.; first class reference given. Address S. T., box 179 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business. Will be disengaged in a few days. Call or address P. M., 56 University place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS groom; understands his business and will make himself useful. Call on or address J. K., 125 West 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY AN American; is willing and obliging. Call on or address J. W., 277 3d av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; has been brought up with a gentleman in Europe; can wait on table if required; has six years' references. Apply for two days at 26 Beach st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A REspectable, sober, honest man; 3½ years' reference. Address JAMES, 511 4th av., at D. Wright's store, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A SINgle young man, with undoubted city reference as to ability and character; good driver and excellent groom. Address J., box 159 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; three years' reference from last place. Address W., Herald office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS flowers, vegetables and grounds, and not afraid to make himself useful at any reasonable work when required; a good man of good character and habits and good testimonials can have a good place; no children preferred. Apply at 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO DO store and office work; must have the best reference. Address X., box 159 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE; must be acquainted with the business; also a travelling salesman, who has had experience and can command near by trade; none others need apply. Address, giving full particulars, HARDWARE, Herald office.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, 16 TO 18 YEARS old; good penman, correct at figures and well recommended. Address, stating salary wanted and references, PENMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A NEW AND POPUlar advertising medium; liberal cash commissions paid. None but first class need apply at 52 John st., room No. 5.

WANTED—A LAD, WHO WRITES A GOOD, QUICK hand and is somewhat acquainted with mailing; one who resides with his parents; must have good references. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock.
B. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 24 Beekman street.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A MAN SERVANT, willing to be useful about the house, but whose chief duty will be to take care of an invalid; the best recommendations required as to character, habits, neatness, &c.; no rum, no tobacco; must know how to drive. Call at 896 Broadway. JANITOR.

THE TRADES.

GORDON PRESSMAN WANTED.—APPLY TO CHARLES F. BLOOM, Printer, 137 William street.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED.—HIGHEST WAGES; steady employment. Apply at Excelsior Iron Works, foot of 14th st., East river.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, A situation as foreman in a wholesale clothing house by a person now holding a similar position, who is desirous of making a change on or about the 1st of April next; best references given. Address A. B., Nolan & Lawton, merchant tailors, No. 5 Murray st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGRAVER OF several years' experience at lettering and scrolling; the best references given. Address W. D. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS RUNNING a moulding machine. Applicants with good references, who want a permanent place, address MACHINE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS BAKER, A SITUAtion; understands it thoroughly; lately arrived from England; no objection to second hand. Address 27 Washington st. for two days.

WANTED—TWO COPPERSMITHS; NONE BUT MEN accustomed to Croton boilers need apply; also one man who understands hammering copper for bath tubs. Apply at 637 West 46th st., near 11th av.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, IN A LARGE CRACKER FACtory, who fully understands the business and has good recommendations; none other need apply.
J. & M. CRISTY, 380 Pearl st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME, PARLANT LE FRANCAIS, L'ALLEmand et l'anglais, desire se placer dans une maison de patisserie, confiserie, en gros ou en detail. S'adresser pendant une semaine L. M. DUPET. Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET, IN A LADIES' and children's furnishing house. Counters for each branch on reasonable terms; one for children's clothing, one for hoop skirts and corsets; also one for hairdressing in all its branches, dressmaking and millinery and all kinds of lingerie; already established, in one of the best locations in New York. For particulars apply at No. 12 Brevoort place, Tenth street, near Broadway.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET CHEAP (NEW No. 420) Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, with two adjoining Rooms; corner house; gas and carpets; admirable location for an artist, modiste or milliner. Northwest corner of Thirty-first street and Broadway.

DYEING AND FINISHING WORKS, WITH ALL THE Machinery, to let or for sale; 198 and 200 Water street, Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN A. LOCKWOOD & CO., 57 Walker street.

FINE SPACIOUS OFFICES TO LET—ON SECOND floor, adapted to any business, in Kent Building, No. 79 Nassau street. Apply in office No. 1.

LOFTS TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND plenty of light; steam night and day. Each floor well supplied with water. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

PROMINENT CORNER TO LET—TWENTY-SEVENTH street and Sixth avenue; entrance No. 447 Sixth avenue, upper part. Inquire in store or at 371 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

STORE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 482 PEARL street. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, on the premises.

STEAM POWER, LARGE ENGINE, CORNER BUILDing; light on three sides; rooms 50x95; also some small Rooms. P. E. WILSON, corner Bleecker and West 11th st.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, A FIVE STORY FACTORY, 44 by 50 feet, light on all sides. Single Floors to let. Extra steam power. Inquire at E. C. ROBINSON & CO.'S chair factory, 160 West Twenty-seventh street.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 693 Broadway, offers for rent Store and Dwelling 131 Waverley place; is now being put in perfect order; rent $850. Also Basement Store and Rear Room at 46 Hudson street, $850. Also Rooms and Bedrooms, $25.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 69x100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 838 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING OF 475 TO 479 First avenue. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—21 WALKER STREET, FIRST FLOOR AND Basement. Inquire on the premises, or of WILLIAM VOORHIS, Nyack, New York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE, NEW, FIVE stories, basement and cellar, 26x85, all improvements, 27 Great Jones street, near Broadway. Wholesale firms contemplating a move will do well to see this store, as it will be let whole or in part at a very low rent. Apply to A. BRAITEAU & CO., 24 Bond street. Agents take notice.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING BUSIness, being well lighted, having fourteen windows, the Third Floor of building 391 Bleecker street; rent $35 per month. Inquire on first and second floors, or of A. THOMPSON, 272 Henry street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICE OF STORE NO. 174 Broadway, for broker or loan business.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT ON THE EAST SIDE of Union square, on the southeast corner of Sixteenth street, 26x125. Apply to the owner, at the bank, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO LEASE—THE FIVE STORY BRICK BUILDING Nos. 170 and 172 Centre street, near Canal, together with new boiler, engine, &c. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre streets.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A LUMBER YARD ON NEWtown Creek, now doing a large business. Inquire of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., 75 Dey street.

3D AVENUE, CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A fine Store to let. Inquire on the premises.

$250.—PART OF A FINE OFFICE TO LET; ONE of the best locations on Broadway.
D. G. McCOTTER, 163 Broadway, room No. 8.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST TWENTYsixth street to let. Inquire at 251 Broadway, room No. 6.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS HOUSES TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, in Twelfth, Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, with others; also nice Cottage, furnished, $160 monthly.
BISHOPS, 249 Broadway.

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS—THE THREE STORY and high stoop stone 161 Seventy-first street, near Lexington avenue; richly frescoed in oil; most elegant order throughout; completely and expensively furnished and suitable for a family of taste; piano, paintings and library can remain; location second to none; $2,400 to a first class family only. 10 to 11 and 2 to 4. Possession April.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House West Forty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; location good; $200 per month. Four story House, English basement, furnished, in West Twenty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; rent $225 per month.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
266 West Twenty-third street, near Eighth avenue.

$150 PER MONTH.—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED House; 11 rooms; modern improvements; central location; good chance for a lady. THOMAS ELLIOTT, 137 Bleecker street, corner of Laurens street.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP HOUSE; MODern improvements; in good order; West Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; $1,500; seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Cottage house; modern improvements; two and one-half story; fourteen rooms; 160th street, west of Eighth avenue; rent, $800.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
266 West Twenty-third street, near Eighth avenue.

TO LET—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED; also Union square Property. Parties desiring to obtain leases should apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, CONTAINING 15 ROOMS, south side Forty-sixth street, about 60 feet west of Sixth avenue. Apply to Mr. WM. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House in West Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue. Possession. Apply to TATE & SIMPSON, 80 Nassau street.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House in Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue. To a good tenant a five years' lease will be given.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

TO LET—A SMALL GENTEEL HOUSE IN PERRY street: rent $45 per month. Inquire at 226 Bleecker street, in store.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, DWELLING 61 WEST Houston street; ten rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—NO. 225 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, handsomely furnished four story brown stone front; to reliable parties only; rent $300 per month. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED, NO. 114 WEST Twenty-third street; perfect order; fine location for residence or business purposes.
S. S. NORTON & CO., 1,227 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, brown stone House 52 West Fifty-first street, near Fifth avenue. House 21x50x100.6. Inquire at 41 West Fifty-first street.

TO RENT—THE NICE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House No. 146 West Twenty-seventh street, in good order; immediate possession. Apply at 144, next door.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—OF FOUR ROOMS EACH ON first, second, third and fourth floors of houses in East Thirty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues; rents $16, $17 and $18 per month. Inquire at office, 325 East Thirty-ninth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A FLOOR OF FOUR light and airy Rooms, neatly furnished for light housekeeping, to let; reference required. Apply at 111 West Fifty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN, en suite or single, with gas, bath, &c.; convenient to places of amusement, cars and hotels. Northwest corner of Thirty-first street and Broadway.

AT 355 BOWERY.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS (GAS, water, closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately; housekeeping allowed; A good and central location.

FLOORS TO LET—420 (NEW NO.) FOURTH AVENUE; all modern improvements; newly painted. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2.

FOR HOUSEKEEPING.—THREE OR FOUR FURnished Rooms to let, in a private house; family small. Inquire at 207 West Twenty-fourth street.

GENTEEL SITTING AND BED ROOM—FURNISHED for housekeeping; water, gas, stationary tubs; closet on floor. Can be seen to-day. Terms low. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

MODERATE RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Parlor and sleeping Room adjoining, with bath, gas and kitchen fire included; suitable for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 254 West Twenty-second street, near Eighth avenue. Large parlors in good order; five rooms in all; modern improvements; immediate possession.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF BROWN stone house, with all improvements, 305 East Fifty-sixth street. Inquire of PETER MARTIN, 1,066 Second avenue.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A FIRST CLASS House, with all conveniences. Rent cheap, at 203 West Twenty-fourth street.

58 BOND STREET.—TWO WELL FURNISHED PARlors and another Room to let.

307 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, SECOND floor; six rooms; gas and water; rent moderate. Inquire at 177 Eighth avenue.

322 BLEECKER STREET.—PART OF A HOUSE TO let, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—TO all persons interested in the estate of Stephen Dorlon, late of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the county of Queens, at the Surrogate's office in the village of Jamaica, in the said county, on the 16th day of February, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of Julia A. Dorlon, administratrix, &c., of said deceased. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said county of Queens to be hereunto affixed. Witness, James W. Covert, Esq., Surrogate of our said county of Queens, at the Surrogate's office in the village of Jamaica, in the said county, the 6th day of January, 1870.
JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—LARGE GRAMERCY PARK WELL BUILT FOUR story corner Dwelling, 28x60; lot 112 feet, with cellar and dry sub-cellar, for sale, at $65,000; terms easy.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE and Lot, 123 East Fifty-fourth street, west of Lexington avenue; price $23,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A.—ON EAST SIXTIETH AND SIXTY-FIRST STREETS, three and four story brown stone Houses, near Lexington avenue; will sell at a bargain if sold at once.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

A BARGAIN.—TWO THREE STORY AND BASEment Houses, on avenue A, between 119th and 120th streets; must be sold. Apply to WILLIAM H. JENKINS, 247 Canal street.

A.—FOR SALE, IN HARLEM, 112TH STREET, BEtween Second and Third avenues, new Philadelphia brick basement and cellar House; gas, marble mantel, bath, stationary tubs and heaters; all modern improvements; location excellent; price $7,100; terms reasonable.
JOHN SHIRLEY, 65 Wall street, on the premises.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZE BROWN STONE HOUSE in Thirtieth street, a few doors from Fifth avenue, for sale at a reasonable figure.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

BY O. G. BENNET, 57 CEDAR STREET.—ELEGANT first class residences on all the avenues and streets from $10,000 to $125,000. First class Tenement Property and city unimproved property for sale and to exchange. Several fine Farms and Country Residences at all prices to suit the times. Call before purchasing and get description.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON FORTY-FIFTH, FIFtieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh (100 feet) and Fifty-eighth streets, between Madison and Sixth avenues, ready for improvement, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY B. S. H. S. House, northwest corner of Beekman place and Fiftieth street; beautiful location; restricted neighborhood; modern improvements. Terms easy. Address Owner, 419 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE and Lot 414 East Fiftieth street, Beekman Hill. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, 119 Walker street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND ONE ADJOINing, southeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, elegantly finished in hard wood (parti-colored) throughout. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE 221 East Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues; price $12,000. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, 243 Grand street.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE EXECUtors of Thomas C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large Corner Store and Lot in fee No. 92 William street, southeast corner Platt street, 32.5¼ front, 35 rear, by about 72.6 in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market. Also the first class Store and Lot in fee No. 74 John street, about 25x95, four stories in height; possession May 1, 1870. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP stone front Houses (Mansard roof), 171 and 173 East Seventy-first street. Apply to owner, at 286 Bowery, from 8 to 12 A. M., or on the premises from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses; four story, basement and subcellar; on Park avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street. Inquire on the premises of E. H. COBURN.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS HOUSES, UPON FIFTH, Madison and other avenues, and in eligible locations; $20,000 to $120,000. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House and Lot, with furniture all new; 128 East Fifty-50th street, near Lexington avenue; no bill on the house. Inquire on the premises. Price $19,500.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL, an elegant four story House, with library extension, and whole or part of the Furniture. The lot is 25 feet wide and of extra depth, giving a very fine yard. The house is in complete order and in one of the best situations in New York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE AND Store, gas, baths, ranges, water closets and marble mantels. Inquire of ALONZO RICHARDS, Agent, Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, the elegant new four story brown stone House No. 33 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue.
GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

HARLEM.—A BEAUTIFUL TWO STORY HIGH stoop Dwelling, brick basement; complete order; lot 25x100; bargain, $7,000. Terms easy; 117th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
BENJ. BROWNE, Third avenue, corner of 118th street.

NEW YORK CITY LOTS, NEAR THE PROPOSED TERminus of the bridge to Long Island, for sale at low market rates and on easy terms; monthly or quarterly payment received. Also for sale, valuable East river Water Front and 50 Lots adjoining. Apply, before 10 A. M., to the owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK, Seventy-sixth street and East river, or after that hour at Fifty-eighth street and East river.

SEVERAL ELEGANT LOTS, OF DIFFERENT SIZES, for sale—On the Park, Fifth and Eighth avenues. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TWO FINE BUILDINGS ON THIRD AVENUE, WITH one in rear and three extra Lots, will be sold at a sacrifice. BARKER & COSTER, room No. 6 Herald Building.

4TH WARD, FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AS the owner lives out of the city, the four story House and Lot 344 Water street; easy terms. Apply to D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

5TH AVENUE, THE CHOICEST PLOT BELOW FIFtieth street; excavated and ready for building; suitable for church, club or large public building. Apply to the owner, A. H. RATHBONE, 79 Cedar street.

West Side.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 221 West Fifty-seventh street. Inquire on premises.

A FINE BUILDING SITE ON WASHINGTON Heights (Twelfth ward); also splendid Mansion and Grounds, suitable for hotel or an institution, for sale or lease.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN STONE RESIdence, elegantly furnished throughout; rent $275 a month, to a private family; location near Fifty-second street and Eighth avenue.
O. G. BENNET,
late Bennet & Klenen, 57 Cedar street.

A VERY VALUABLE CORNER FOR SALE—TWO Lots and Houses, Nos. 229, 231 and 233 Sixth avenue and 107 West Fifteenth street. Also full Lot and Building, No. 82 Franklin street, near Broadway. Inquire of C. WESTERVELT, Executor, No. 319 West Thirty-second street, or GEORGE D. SUTTON, No. 75 Wall street.

A DESIRABLE FOUR STORY FIRST CLASS BASEment frescoed small Dwelling; $15,500; terms easy; Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BROWN STONE HOUSE IN WEST TWENTYsixth street, in perfect order, for sale. A good investment for capitalists. CHAS. E. MILLS & CO., 53 West Thirtieth street.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT, 21x105, WITH PARTY wall, Fifty-first street, Ninth and Tenth avenues; 60 per cent on mortgage. Owner, FERGUSON, 41 Pine street.

A.—TWO FULL LOTS, SOUTH SIDE SIXTY-FOURTH street, 850 feet west of Ninth avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; low price; 80 per cent on mortgage.
W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren, Room No. 7.

FACTORY FOR SALE IN WEST FORTY-THIRD street.—A well built five story brick building, 50 feet front by 60x100, with good engine and boiler. Price $25,000. Call or address OWNER, 421 Broome street.

FOR SALE—IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, TWO very nice brick Dwellings, 20x45, lot 100; well rented and in good order; price $10,500 each, one-third cash. Eleventh avenue, below Sixtieth street, two story frame Cottage; 20x26, lot 100; price $3,000, only $1,000 cash required. Apply to JOHN STEWART, Agent, 1,410 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of New Church street and Fulton. Apply to J. D. PHYFE, 191 opposite.

FOR SALE FURNISHED—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement House, in West Twenty-fifth street, in good order and good neighborhood. Will be sold cheap to a prompt customer. Address H. H. C., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE NEAR Eighth avenue, in Fortieth street; all improvements; price $9,500—one-half cash. Inquire of the owner, 330 West Thirty-second street.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, BEAUtiful Property, Broadway, 182d street, five Lots, Buildings, &c. Also eight Lots at Fort George. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, 121 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY FINISHED HOUSES, IN the best streets and avenues in the city; prices to suit purchasers. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME HOUSE IN GROVE street, near Bleecker, with Lot through to Christopher street; the house is frescoed throughout and fitted up in hard wood; it is in perfect order, and possession can be had at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, AN ELEgant Dwelling House, Carriage House and 2¼ acres of valuable Ground at a sacrifice if applied for immediately at 62 Wall street, room 12.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House No. 50 West Forty-eighth street, 21x55x100, not including bay window; two floors hard wood trim up; price, $27,000. Also, in Fifty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, extra size, $65,000; do., near Broadway, $32,000. Apply at 50 West Forty-eighth street. ROBT. CHRISTY.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A TWO STORY AND ATTIC Cottage (leasehold) on Fifty-fourth street, Ninth and Tenth avenues. Price $1,800. Rent $50 per month.
E. J. ROBUS & CO., 1,376 Broadway.

SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS OF LOTS, BOTH EAST and west of Central Park, together with a considerable amount of cash, to exchange for good improved city property.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

THE CHEAPEST LOT ON FIFTH AVENUE BELOW the Park. $25,000 can remain on mortgage. For sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—An elegant new four story brown stone high stoop, finished in a superior manner, rosewood doors in parlor, marble hall, walnut stairs. Apply on premises, No. 66 West Fifty-second street.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A choice corner Plot, ten lots (or divide), very cheap; terms easy. Also some of the finest Plots and single Lots, on and near Fifth and Madison avenues, Forty-third to Fifty-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets, at bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

508 FIFTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, ABOVE FORTY-second street.—For sale, an elegant four story brown stone House, 25x65, lot 102. Apply, as per bill, on premises.

$2,000 ONLY WANTED ON THE HANDSOME, new three story Brick House, built by days' work; all improvements; 280 West Fourth street; price, $13,000. WILLIAM H. GRAY, 24 Wooster street.

$36,000 CASH.—HIGH STOOP MARBLE FRONT House, West Thirty-first street, near Grand Hotel, newly and elegantly furnished. None but principals dealt with. Apply between 12 and 1 to M. W. HAZELTINE, Attorney-at-Law, 57 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT COTTAGE HOUSE to let, on Fifty-second street, near Broadway, in excellent order; possession immediately; rent $41 67 per month. Apply to W. C. LESSTER, 1,279 Broadway.

A SPLENDID CORNER STORE, WITH MODERN finish, 25x40x80, suitable for first class grocery, butcher or bakery; very cheap property; also valuably located Lots, on grade, $250 to $400, half cash; a two story frame House, only $500 down; handsome House and three nice Lots, only $5,600. Terms to suit. Call on or address B. D. ALLEN, Broadway and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Broadway, a three story brick Factory; three good floors, 100 feet deep, well lighted on both sides. Apply to T. B. STEWART, 605 Sixth avenue.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
at reasonable prices,
in good locations.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM,
30 Pine street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ROOF MODERN HOUSE, thoroughly well built, perfect order, in splendid neighborhood, on Lafayette avenue; $6,500, cash $2,600.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 132 Broadway.

A VALUABLE EAST RIVER WATER FRONT AND 50 adjoining Lots, with fine mansion, for sale reasonably and on very easy terms. Apply before 10 A. M. to the owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK, Seventy-sixth street and East river; after that hour at Fifty-eighth street and East river.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, A NEAT THREE STORY brick House, with all improvements, and large Lot, situated in Elm place, near Fulton avenue; will be sold on easy terms by application to WILLIAM MACKEY, 95 Fulton avenue, near Bridge street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House and Lot in South Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. No agents need apply. Price $5,500. Inquire of owner, 56 West Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—$2,000 CASH, BALANCE EASY PAYments, will secure one of those elegant three story basement and sub cellar Philadelphia brick Houses, brown stone trimmings, all improvements; elevated oven, range. Pacific street, near Carlton avenue. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE STORY AND attic high stoop brown stone House and Lot, 292 Clinton street, Brooklyn; price $18,000; rented to May at $1,350.
HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, 30 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A HALF LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMEtery. For particulars inquire of E. TOWERS, No. 44 Third avenue.

ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS LOCATIONS IN Brooklyn to let, Store and Dwelling, 247 Fulton avenue, with rear entrance on Raymond street; brick and plate glass front, in perfect order. A. S. ROWLEY, 246 Fulton av.

STEAM POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, PROPERTY 198 and 200 Water street, Brooklyn, 55x108, three large Boilers and Engine. Apply to JOHN A. LOCKWOOD & CO., 57 Walker street.

2½ STORY HOUSE, IN BROOKLYN, TEN MINUTES' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferry, in exchange for a small farm. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CORNER, THREE BLOCKS from the ferry, at a bargain.—A well built three story and basement corner brick House, 25x60; large store and 12 rooms; handsomely finished; all improvements; full lot, with two story brick Stable on rear. Rent for $2,000 a year; good stand for grocery, liquor or hotel business; must be sold; can be bought this day for $16,500; very easy terms; possession. This is the best chance ever offered.
J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—IN HOBOKEN, CORNER OF MEADOW and Eighth streets, 60x159 feet. Apply to T. B. STEWART, 605 Sixth avenue, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, 42 MILES ON LONG Island, ½ mile from depot, a two story 12 roomed House, with 15 acres of Land; price $2,600. Address O. H. PIKE, Suffolk station, Long Island.

AT SOUTH ORANGE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A DEsirable Residence; 1½ Acre, laid out in garden, fruit and shrubbery; two and a half story frame House, modern improvements and outbuildings; five minutes from depot. Particulars with A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH SEVEN ACRES of Land, for sale, at Mount Vernon, near depot; good house, 15 rooms; all necessary outbuildings, fruits of all kinds in abundance; fine shade; perfectly healthy; a beautiful place for children; price low, if sold immediately.
JOHN H. GRAY, owner, 75 Cedar street.

A FARM OF 66 ACRES, 4½ MILES FROM PEEKSkill, for sale or exchange for City Property; price $20,000; buildings cost that. For full particulars apply to owner, JOHN A. LOCKWOOD & CO., 25 Walker street.

AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE, a beautiful Plot of Ground, consisting of a block of 32 City Lots, with a handsome Cottage, Barn and Outhouses, in good order. This place has four hundred feet on the Southern Boulevard and directly opposite the Fordham Park property and only forty-five minutes by the Harlem Railroad from Twenty-sixth street; plenty of fruit and shade; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOLDEN & CO., 207 Broadway.

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY, FIRST CLASS FARM and Country Residence, 103 acres, near depot, $30,000. Several others, $6,000 to $20,000.
CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE 67 ACRE FARM, $12,000; DWELLING and outbuildings complete; fruit; fully stocked; utensils, &c.; sixty minutes by New Jersey Central.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FINE FARM OF 60 ACRES—ALL GOOD LAND, fine truck and fruit farm; abundance of all kinds of fruit; good house, with commodious outbuildings; half a mile from village, two and a half from depot; six acres of apple orchard; only $7,500; near New Brunswick.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT OF 57 ACRES, OVERlooking the city of New Brunswick; on high ground; superior improvements; first class in every respect; great variety of choice fruit; thoroughly stocked and house completely furnished; an elegant home; magnificent location. Price, complete, $25,000.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, ON THE HUDSON—of 22 acres, with fine brick house and all necessary outbuildings. The grounds are handsomely laid out and abounding in fine fruit, for sale or exchange for city property.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 ACRES FOR SALE.—COMmodious House and outbuildings; land in fine condition, high and healthy; fruit in abundance; situated 1½ mile from Mount Vernon, New Haven Railroad. Inquire for WILLIAM MATHEWS.

AT A SACRIFICE—AS THE OWNER LEAVES THE city, first class Country Seat; 20 minutes' drive from Central Park, 12 minutes' drive from Ninety-second street ferry; full view of East river; 13 acres of land; location unsurpassed. A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

A FINE FARM OF 27 ACRES, WITH IMPROVEments, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, within 22 miles of the city, for sale or in exchange for city or Brooklyn property; price $10,000. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar st.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—EXCELLENT LAND AND good buildings; near Jamaica, L. I., one mile from depot; will be sold cheap on easy terms. J. JOURDAN,
149 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FIVE HANDSOME NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT Rahway, N. J.; prices from $4,500 to $10,000; streets improved and assessments paid. Inquire of A. STAATS BONNEY, Architect, Savings Bank Building, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE,
BY PORTER & LYMAN,
59 Liberty street,
Several small Farms in Spring Valley from $3,000 to $9,000
Country Residence and Farm in Princeton, N. J........ 27,000
60 acre Farm and all improvements, at Northport, L. I. 14,000

FOR SALE—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOUSE AND Barn; Gothic style; eight rooms; on two public avenues; with one acre of land, more if wanted; 21 miles from city, ten minutes' walk from Fanwood depot; joins Fanwood Park, on the New Jersey Central Railroad; $6,500; very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire at 325 West Forty-third street, in the rear. Mr. SCHWAPPE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT VILLA SITE ON THE HUDson, eight acres delightfully located, with extended views; water front; 90 minutes from Thirtieth street; a great bargain for cash.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT KEYPORT, N. J., FINE MARKET Truck Farm, adjoining the village, 54 acres; good house, &c., two fine orchards. A fine chance for any one to cut the above farm into lots. Apply at 57 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—TWO HIGH STOOP BRICK BUILDINGS, 20x38, three story Mansard Roof, marble mantels all through; heaters, range, bathroom, with all other improvements. Hunter's Point, L. I. Third street, first houses east of Jackson. Price, $6,600 and $7,800. C. STEVENS.

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK—BARGAIN—A FINE THREE story and extension House, only three minutes' walk from three depots; house has 11 rooms, marble mantels, gas and heaters; lot 20x100. Apply at 68 Columbia street, below Green, or at 202 Centre street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A THREE STORY and basement brick House, 10 rooms, 5 minutes from depot, near market and Post office, suitable for persons doing business in New York, or good location for a dentist or doctor; price $10,500; $8,000 can remain on mortgage. Address J. A., 55 Bank street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Hon. Francis Granger, in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, N. Y. The mansion is large and possesses every convenience of a first class city residence; the grounds contain 16½ acres. Photographs and diagrams can be seen at PIERSONS & CO.'S, 24 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE WATER PRIVILEGE, CONsisting of a substantial Stone Dam, Stone Flume; basement walls for mill, 30x34; one overshot water wheel, 12x12; one wheel, 8x8; chimney stack for boiler, steam bleach for straw, and various Machinery for fitting up Paper or Grist Mill, with 16 feet head and fall and good supply of water. Also fine Dwelling House, two large Barns, Hay Scales and 15 acres of good land, all situated in Easton, Connecticut, and will be sold cheap. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, 432 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED IN ONEIDA COUNty, N. Y., half a mile from the flourishing village of Alder Creek and about one mile from railroad depot, consisting of 175 acres of good land, which will be sold low. The stock and farming utensils will be sold with it if desired. For further particulars inquire of H. N. STEBBINS, 105 Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A LARGE NUMber of new Buildings, several Farms, Plots and Building Sites; also Mill Sites and Houses to let by WILLIAM CADMUS and S. E. PERRY, Real Estate Agents, Bloomfield, N. J., or Messrs. WINANS & SANDS, 51 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A HOUSE CONtaining 15 rooms; fine location; six minutes from depot, or will exchange for a snug brick house in the city, between Eighth and Thirty-fifth streets, and Second and Seventh avenues; the difference will be paid in cash. Address J. WALKER, box 165 Elizabeth, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND—NEW Cottage, eight rooms; carriage house, two lots; near ferry; flagged walks; good neighborhood; $4,500.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—GOTHIC COTTAGE, eleven rooms; acre of land; five minutes from ferry; fine view of bay; desirable residence for gentleman of moderate means; $6,250; terms easy.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, SEVERAL NEW AND very complete Houses, gas and all improvements, from $6,000 to $15,000 each. JAMES B. PARSONS, 34 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Residence in the village of Westchester, Westchester county. Apply to JAMES R. SMITH, Jr., 15 State street.

GREENWICH, ON THE SOUND.—DESIRABLE RESIdence; carriage house, ¾ acre, water front, near depot; $7,000; also several others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob bridge station, Conn.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—NEAT BUILDings, fine orchard, good view, near village and depot, at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND—BETWEEN ELIZABETH and Newark, near the proposed New Park and new Central Railroad route. GEO. W. COSTER,
room No. 6 Herald Building.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR OTHERWISE, ON liberal terms, a well furnished and handsomely fitted up, spacious and very pleasantly located country Boarding House, situated half a mile from depot on New Jersey Railroad, forty minutes from New York. Apply to J. CHARLTON, No. 9 Gold street.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT FLUSHING, NEAR DEPOT; accessible and healthy situation; nine rooms; rent, $350. Address box 5,764 New York Post office.

VALUABLE MINING AND MILLING PROPERTY FOR sale on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Juniata Canal; large mills and other buildings; will exchange for Virginia lands. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., 77 Cedar street.

$11,000 FOR A NATURAL COUNTRY HOME—MY Residence on Orange avenue, Montclair, N. J.; view and neighborhood unsurpassed; 6 minutes from three depots, 15 from Orange; house modern, 14 rooms, furnace in cellar; 1¾ acres of land. Apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AN ELEGANT FIRST CLASS GENTLEMAN'S RESIdence, comprising large stone Mansion with all conveniences of a city house, all necessary outbuildings and ten to fifty acres of highly improved land, abundance of fruit, shade and shrubbery; in fact all that can be desired in every way, situated on the Long Island Sound, only fourteen miles from the city, free and clear of encumbrances; will exchange for city or Brooklyn property on a cash basis.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street,
late Bennet & Klenen.

A LARGE HOUSE OR TWO HOUSES TOGETHER wanted, in exchange for two houses in Philadelphia; difference paid cash. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A.—TO EXCHANGE, A TWO STORY COTTAGE, BEtween Fulton and Atlantic avenues, for a Farm on Long Island, worth $5,000.
SHARPE & HARDENBERGH, 30 Pine street.

A.—WILL EXCHANGE, A SPLENDID PLOT ON Second avenue of 16 Lots for good Tenement Property or a fine Country Residence convenient to city.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN IMPROVED PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for Country Residence of one or more acres, near depot, in New Jersey. J. G. KEARNEY, 25 Chambers street.

CITY LOTS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn Houses, paying good interest; a good chance. Address B., box 122 Herald office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange.—We have in great variety and within easy distances of city, Farms and Villa Residences. Prices to suit all. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID STONE Mansion House in Belleville, N. J.; fronts on Passaic river; three miles from Newark; grounds 182x200; heavy shade trees; house all improvements; suitable for a seminary or gentleman's residence; barn and stable; horse and steam cars. For full particulars apply to SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, FIVE miles from City Hall, across the river, with Lots and cash, for a city House. Dr. DODGE, at 25 East Twentieth street.

TO EXCHANGE A VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY IN Pennsylvania, 70 acres in extent; only 1½ miles from depot, at Slateford. This Quarry possesses superior facilities for working large slabs for mantels; also producing slate for roofing and schools of a superior quality. Will sell or exchange for city Real Estate. Price $15,000.
W. J. BARNES, No. 4 Pine street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS FOR A THREE or four story House; cash given if necessary. Address TRADE, box 72 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANY PERSON OWNING OR HOLDING A LEASE OF at least two Lots, between Third and Seventh avenues, above Twenty-third street, who will build a first class stable suitable for boarding private horses, can learn of responsible parties, who will rent it for a term of years at an equitable rent. Address EQUINE, box 544 Herald office.

A WELL BUILT HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE TWENtieth street and between Lexington and Eighth avenues; $15,000 to $25,000. Address, stating particulars, H. MORTON, 213 East Seventy-third street.

WANTED—A CORNER LOT ANYWHERE IN THE city below Fiftieth street, west side preferred, for a factory; size about 25x75; price about $3,000. Send particulars to G. S. & CO., 305 Canal street.

WANTED—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW JERSEY Central Railroad, this side of Bergen Point and within ten minutes' walk of a railroad depot, a small, comfortable House, with from a half to an acre of land; price $5,000 to $7,000. Address box 5,635 Post office, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRI KOWALSKI'S TWO LAST COMPOSITIONS.—"Ventre a Terre" (at full speed), "Galop de Bravoure," "Salut a Pesth," "Marche Hongroise de Concert." Price each, $1. Just published by G. SCHIRMER, 701 Broadway.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

NEWSPAPERS.

PERSONS HAVING A FILE OF THE HERALD FOR 1862 will please address, with price, P. F., Herald office.

THE KIDNAPPED CHILD,
OR THE HEIRESS OF A MILLION.
A story of a FAST AGE, in this week's
YANKEE BLADE.
For sale by all newsdealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FROM 100 TO 1,000 FEET OF wooden Drain or Swill Pipe, 10 inch bore, 16 feet sections, 3 inch thickness; can be used for distillery, sugar house, &c. Apply at M. BOYLAN'S, Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue.

WHITE LEAD.—PRIME ENGLISH WHITE LEAD, only 8 cents per pound, in quantities to suit. American White Lead, only 6 cents per pound. 232 Pearl street, second floor.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set $10; Gold Sets bought; plumpers for thin faces. J. JAY VILLERS,
155 Grand street, near Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN INTRODUCED AND INterviews arranged; correspondents and friends obtained; confidential inquiries instituted, and letters received. Mme. VERE'S office, No. 2 East Washington place. Open until 9 P. M.

CLOTHING.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 253 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 633 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE—F. HARRIS pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Harris.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant.—Tells past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. No. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—115 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av., THIS (Saturday) morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, over 500 lots, by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will
sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE, THIS (SATURDAY) AFternoon, commencing at 1½ o'clock—All the Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.; Carpet, Oilcloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Stoves, over 300 lots of first class Household Goods, contained in five story mansion 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF brown road Horse, 7 years; trots in 3 minutes; Daily top Wagon, splendid Saddle, &c.; one work Mare, 16 hands; team black Horses, one Coach, one Undertaker Wagon, Single and Double Harness, Robes, Blankets, top and open Wagons, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c.,
TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY,
Southwest corner Twelfth street,
on
THURSDAY, 27TH; FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870,
at 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.
In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first class DIAMONDS of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS, in enamel and precious stones. A large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES, of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb jewelry incidental to a first class Broadway establishment.
TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $500; OVER THAT AMOUNT FOUR MONTHS' ENDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE.
ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.
The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries, as above, on and after Monday, 24th inst., until sale.
Catalogues at galleries and offices of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street.
A Rare Opportunity for
Housekeepers Wanting Good Furniture.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell all the handsome Household Furniture at the elegant private residence 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Saturday) morning, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock precisely, all the Furniture made to order seven months ago for the present owner and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.
Magnificent Rosewood 7¼ Octave Pianoforte,
Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles.
Covered with green and gold and crimson and gold French satin brocatel, silk, striped and plain reps; Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Vases, Statuary, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, Desk, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Quilts, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Sideboard, Extension Table, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silverware, Table Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway, Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop corner Twenty-sixth street. Goods packed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE—AT 12 EAST TENTH STREET,
Between Broadway and Sixth avenue,
Over $20,000 worth of magnificent
and costly Household Furniture, Carpets,
Magnificent rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte,
Six elegant latest style Parlor Suits.
Fine French Bronzes Works of Art, Parlor Ornaments,
French Cabinet, Bois de rose, magnificent Paintings,
at public auction.
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, property of family leaving city, at their elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. All the Furniture, made to order for the present owner, and the house has been furnished less than nine months. Elegant Parlor Suits, covered with French satin, reps and haircloth, Curtains to match; Turkish Easy Chair and Lounges, French Cabinets, Tables, Desks, Pier and Oval Mirrors, gilded walnut and rosewood Etageres; Chamber Suits, Bookcase, Canterbury, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Tea and Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China Tea and Dinner Sets, Glass, Chrystal and Silver Ware; Basement and servants' Furniture, Hallstand, Oilcloths, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Deposit required. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or Sixth avenue cars. Goods removed, boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY—SATURDAY.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Rosewood Pianoforte,
Velvet Medallion Carpets,
Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinets,
Silverware, Books, Linens,
on THIS DAY (SATURDAY), January 29,
at the residence, 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season, the house furnished less than six months and in complete order. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel, Window Curtains to match; Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Bookcases, Canterbury, Medallion, Velvet Carpets, Paintings, Vases, Lace Curtains, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover; Hatstand, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses. Dining Room—Extension Table, Ruby, Crystal Glassware, Silver Casters, Tureens, Dinner, Tea Service, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Punch Bowl, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges. Also all the Furniture of servants' apartments. N. B.—Every facility for packing, removing the goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Household Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c.
This day, at 11 o'clock, at 108 Liberty street, corner of New Church, a large and general assortment of good Furniture, manufactured for city retail trade, consisting in part of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, en suite and separately: Bookcases, Lounges, Extension Tables and Chairs, Beds and Bedding, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables, Paintings, Clocks, Fancy Goods, Plated Ware, Office Desks, Kitchen Articles, Crockery, &c.; also two superb Chamber Suits, Chandeliers, &c.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.
Partition sale by order of Supreme Court, valuable Improved Property in the city of New York, under the direction of James Munroe, Esq., referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel James Harrison, deceased,
being the following described premises, viz:—
No. 126 Cedar street.
No. 135 Cedar street.
No. 141 Washington street.
No. 109 West street.
No. 110 West street.
No. 71 Cortlandt street.
No. 75 Cortlandt street,
No. 79 Cortlandt street, Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt street,
No. 164 Washington street.
No. 166 Washington street.
No. 220 Washington street, corner of Beach.
No. 332 Washington street.
No. 44 Fourth street (late No. 390 Fourth street).
Terms at sale. Sale peremptory without reserve.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Monday, magnificent costly Furniture, Carpets, Piano, Mirrors, &c., of four story brown stone residence. Catalogues ready Monday early. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 334 Bowery.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—RECEIVers' and Mortgagees' continuation sale this day (Saturday), Jan. 29, by order of the Supreme Court, the Fixtures and Stock of the Glenham Hotel, Nos. 151, 153 and 155 Fifth avenue. To be continued until the entire is disposed of.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, the entire Furniture and Effects of several families declining housekeeping. Parlor Suits, Velvet and other Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, China, Crockery and Glassware; also a fine assortment of new Cabinet Furniture, Buffets, Extension Dining Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Writing Desks, two Iron Safes, &c. Worthy the attention of buyers. Sale peremptory.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Friday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of English Books just received from abroad. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY at 47 Vesey street, bankrupt stock of Linens, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Hosiery, Notions, Gloves, Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, Cutlery, Handkerchiefs, &c.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
HY. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
will sell by
order of Executrix,
the fine Art Collection of the late
Thomas Thompson, Esq.,
commencing Monday, 7th day of February next, and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States, valued at $500,000, and comprising nearly
Two Thousand
Oil Paintings,
every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime and devoted to it a princely fortune.
Among them are originals by Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely, Godfrey Kneller, Allan Ramsay, George Moreland, Hogarth, Turner, Nasmyth, Copley, Opie, Stewart and others of the English School; Boucher, DeBuffe, Isabey, Mignard, De Dreux, Diaz, Lambinet and others of the French School; Schidoni, Guercino, Teniers, Van Ostade, Zuccarelli, Van Dyke, &c.
Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as Titian, Rubens, Jordeans, Honthorst and others, some of which are unquestioned originals.
300 Portraits of Distinguished Personages,
also early works of men now famous, such as Sully, Inman, Bierstadt, Durand, Brown, Peale, Doughty, Birch, Hart and nearly every one known ten years ago.
The collection will be sold entire (no pictures having been added or taken from it), and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive Galleries, 531 Broadway, near Twelfth street.
Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents by the auctioneers.

HENRY McCORMICK, GENERAL AUCTIONEER, informs his friends, customers and the public that he has opened his office at 415 Fourth avenue. Particular attention will be given to outdoor sales of household furniture at residences, merchandise at stores, and to horses, carriages, turnouts, &c., as well as real estate, at the Exchange Salesroom.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's Sale, Stationery,
at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William street, consisting of Blank Books, Envelopes, Ink Stands, Ink, Pens, Note and other Paper, Show Case, Pencils, Books, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This Day,
at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William st.,
Large Sale
Household Furniture,
Grand action Piano, Carpets, Mirrors, Crockery, &c., consisting of mahogany Sofas, Lounges, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Wash Stands, Card and Centre Tables, Wardrobes, Window Shades, mahogany and cane bottomed Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Mattress, Feather Beds and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, large lot of Crockery, 100 Looking Glasses, one upright Piano, one grand action Piano, Brussels Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stationery, Show Cases, &c.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE canal boats Bridget O'Donnell and Comet, lying at Greenpoint, in my charge, will be sold at public action on the 4th day of February, 1870, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at the American Flag House, unless called for by the owners.
B. BEATY.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF STANDARD ENGLISH AND American Books, handsomely bound and illustrated, at JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, 27 Nassau street, opposite the Post office, to-day at 10½ A. M. Gentlemen who wish to enrich their libraries and dealers are invited to attend.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE 23 Chambers street, will sell this day, at two o'clock P. M., the lease, stock and fixtures of the Butcher Shop, 135 Broadway, Williamsburg; excellent fixtures, a large ice house, &c. Sale positive, in one or more lots.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 74 Hudson street, corner of Worth, the Stock and Fixtures of a Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store, together with a two years' Lease from May next. Sale positive.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 500 rooms; a room to yourself for 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—100 newly furnished Rooms, at 25c. and 50c. per day; $3 and $2 50 per week. At the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 NOT SALUBRIOUS SITUATION, NEAR CENTRAL Park—Select Board, handsomely furnished Rooms. Terms reasonable. East Ninety-second street, first house west from Fourth avenue.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE—LARGE, AND handsomely furnished Rooms; suitable for families or single gentlemen; rate very low. Apply at 101 Waverley place, opposite Washington square.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE—A SPLENDID Suite of Rooms on second and third floors, with or without private rooms; also single Rooms; references. 19 East Twenty-third street.

1 DELAY PLACE—EXCELLENT BOARD, $5 TO $10, in the old, magnificent residence of Dr. Mott, second house between Bleecker, in Thompson street, being splendidly furnished; front and side Parlor; large and quiet Rooms for respectable parties. Colonel CONKLING, Proprietor.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, 19 WEST Twenty-third street.—Handsome Suite, with or without private table; also second story Room for one or two, with excellent Board; references required.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—INTERNATIONAL Hotel, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets. Rooms, 40, 50 and 75 cents a day; $2 to $3 a week. Open all night.

1 LARGE FRONT ROOM AND CLOSET, with Board for two persons; $18. 281 East Nineteenth street, near Second avenue.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, private table if desired; also single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR TABLE BOARD; $4 TO $6 per week for single Rooms; $3 to $20 per week for Family Rooms, at the Whitney House, Broadway and Twelfth street, one block above A. T. Stewart's store.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 156 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

8 HUDSON STREET, HOBOKEN, CONVENIENT TO ferry.—Large front Room on first floor, comfortably furnished, with gas, bath and all conveniences, with or without partial Board.

9 THIRD AVENUE, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen. Two beds in one room, $8 to $5; single Rooms, $2 50 to $3 per week. Clean and well ventilated.

$12 TO $18 FOR FRONT ROOMS WITH GOOD Board for gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen; single Rooms without board. Apply at 156 Franklin street.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board.

14 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE AND University place.—Large Front Room, second floor; fourth story; also a single Room; with Board; references.

14TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE, NO. 237.—A furnished Room, with Board. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 220 AND 222.—Well furnished double Rooms, on second and fourth floors, desirable for one or two gentlemen, with good Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—First class Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen; private table if desired. Reference.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—PARLOR AND Sleeping Room to let, with Board, to first class parties only; private table if preferred.

22 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A pleasant, large, well furnished Room, with Board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK FROM Broadway.—A few very pleasant single and double Rooms, newly furnished; table excellent; very convenient to Broadway stages and cars. Terms reasonable.

23 WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO LET, WITH FIRST class Board, one handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on the second floor; also Single Rooms.

30 WEST FINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

30 WEST NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board. Also a back Parlor.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—An entire Second Floor to let, furnished; four large rooms; bath, &c.; together or separately, with private table. References exchanged.

34 EAST FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a newly and elegantly furnished double Room on second floor; front. References exchanged.

40 GROVE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON AND Bleecker.—Front Room on second floor to let, with Board; other Rooms; terms moderate.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Extension Parlor, suitable for a doctor, dentist or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; privilege of room parlor if desired; references required.

48 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—BANT SOMELY furnished Rooms, for gentlemen and their wives, to let, with unexceptionable table, on reasonable terms to permanent parties. References exchanged.

52 ST. MARK'S PLACE, SECOND AVENUE.—PLEASant apartments and good Board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—LARGE COMFORTable Rooms on second floor, well furnished, with excellent Board.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Table first class and well supplied.

85 GRAND STREET.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with Board and good feather beds and front Rooms at $25 per week.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A handsomely furnished front Room and Hall Bedroom on second floor, with good Board, together or separately. References.

93 CLINTON PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET ON FIRST and second floors; with first class Board, at very moderate price. References required.

108 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS, with or without Board, in private house; small family. Rooms suitable for two gentlemen, or Suite of Rooms for a family.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board; Rooms single or in suite, connecting, with or without private table.

135 ELIZABETH STREET, NEAR BROOME.—CHEAP furnished Rooms and Bedrooms, for small respectable families or single gentlemen, from $1 50 to $4 per week.

142 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—A handsome furnished front Room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and lady; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with or without Board; references exchanged.

169 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A FEW YOUNG men can obtain good Board and pleasant Rooms. Terms reasonable.

206 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—A Union family on the third floor, with Board; Spanish cooking; prices moderate.

233 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—A private family offer a pleasant front Room, with Board, to gentleman or a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Large suite of Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; private family; terms moderate.

305 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Large Room and Bedroom, second floor, with Board for a gentle man and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

309 WESLEY PLACE, CORNER OF BLEECKER and Mulberry streets, near Broadway.—Single Rooms and parlor Bedroom to let, furnished, with Board; central and quiet location; baths, hot and cold; closets, &c. Family English.

348 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let well furnished Rooms to a small family, or to single gentlemen, with or without Board. References required.

712 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WASHINGTON PLACE.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, large and small, for single gentlemen; terms moderate; French Boards.

A SMALL FAMILY OFFER A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished Room, adjoining bathroom, to suitable parties very low, at No. 252 East Eleventh street, adjoining St. Mark's church.

A WELL FURNISHED, DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOM, with excellent Board, for gentleman and wife, may be had at 117 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue; house and location first class.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen in a first class private family, with no other boarders; references required; location up town and very fine. Address, box 4,261 Herald office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had in Orange, on Main street, next to St. Mark's church. BYERLY.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL FRONT Room, with fire, gas and Board for two, $25 per week; and one hall Room, $6 per week, in house 146 East Fifty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single; first class table; all modern improvements, gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; more convenient to lower part of the city than even Fourteenth street; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets; Sixth avenue railroad transfer passes the door, also three lines horse cars. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 15 Maiden lane, New York.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLY OR EN suite, at greatly reduced prices; private baths, &c.; first class attendance and private table if desired. Apply at 710 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—A fourth story Room looking on Fifth avenue, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; house and table first class.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant Rooms, with Board, in a private family, at 165 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house and location first class.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A MERCHANT WOULD LIKE TO GET BOARD FOR himself and wife with a private family in a good location. Apply to or address R. J. S., 145 and 147 Front street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD, DESIRED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, location and full particulars, MARVIN & CO., Herald office.

HOBOKEN BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN. Address, stating terms, &c., H. A., Herald office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, about the 15th of February, within one hour's ride of the City Hall, by a gentleman and wife; state location and terms. Address C. G., box 1,524 New York city Post office.

WANTED—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM OR Alcove, on second floor, with Board, for a gentleman and wife; location between South and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues; private family preferred. Address S., box 2,811 Post office, stating terms, including gas and gas; references given and required.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, Fourth and Second avenues, for gentleman and wife; terms, $100 a month. Address HARRY A. THOMSON, Assessor's office, 838 Broadway.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN, FIVE MINUTES' walk from Fulton ferry.—Three large alcove furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

HOTELS.

CLINTON HOUSE, 28 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH street, on the European plan.—Rooms en suite or single, for gentlemen. JAS. McFYFE, Proprietor.

SUMMIT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, CORNER CANAL street and Broadway, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., OFFERS UNequalled inducements for winter Board, for merchants, business men and families; 5 minutes from Jersey City ferry via New Jersey Railroad, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 20 trains daily; also 3 omnibus lines cars. First class table. Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements, gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 15 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR SALE.

A STAND FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON MARKET. Apply at 158 Chelsea street side, or at 103 Chelsea street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUTCHER STAND FOR sale reasonable, doing a large first class trade. Apply at No. 4 Jefferson Market. Terms easy. Must be sold.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Article in good demand; large profit; small capital required to run it. Address S. GAHILL, 4 Dey street, room 11.

A GOOD HARNESS BUSINESS DOING A FAIR TRADE, in a good location, with lease, only $600 rent, for sale low if agreed for soon. Shop at 220 West street.

A—FOR SALE, SPLENDID RESTAURANTS, OYSTER Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Liquor Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Drug Stores, Worker Stations, or others to suit. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—PRICE ONLY $500. Good business location. Sickness cause of selling. Low rent. Lease chance. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—THE LEASE, FURniture and Fixtures of that well known Restaurant in Sixth avenue, formerly Jones' Broadway, with fourteen furnished rooms; terms easy; long lease, with cheap rent. Apply on the premises, 149 Sixth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—INQUIRE AT 494 Broadway, corner Howard street.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—GOOD STAND, GOOD STOCK and fixtures, low rent, 3 years' lease. For particulars apply to W. H. FOSTER & CO., 26 Canal street.

DISTILLERY STORE FOR SALE—AT A LOW RATE, with or without stock; rent $24. Inquire in the grocery store 184 Cold Not. avenue A.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND EXTENSIVE WHEELwright Shop, Tools, Fixtures, Engine Houses, Shedding and Steam Engine, with facilities for carrying on large business; with lot of ground, situate on the southwest corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue, Northern Liberties, 250 feet, more or less, in front, on Seventh street, and in depth along Washington avenue 275 feet 6 inches to American street. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes the rear; convenient to the city. Immediate possession. For further particulars apply to ALEXANDER WILLIAMS & MONTGOMERY, 1,635 Hatch street, above Laurel.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED STEAM BISCUIT and cake bakery, of library, cash standing, at 511 South Second street, Philadelphia. For terms, &c., apply as above.

FOR SALE—TWO COPPER STILLS, ONE OF 350 AND the other 400 gallons capacity, and all the Fixtures complete. Apply to SAMUEL BEELER, corner Fulton and Hicks streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL STOCK OF Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. In place at 233 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF LONG Island Railroad depot, 264 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 24 years' lease; large connection in every state. Particulars on application to EDWARD E. QUINN.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, NICE MANUFACTURING BUSIness, requiring very small capital, with good profits; satisfactory reason given for selling. Apply to A. G. JAYNES, 13 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, WELL LOCATED GROCERY and Liquor Store; cheap; good neighborhood. Apply at 427 East Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND Good Will of the well established Paint and Oil Store, 1,242 Broadway. These vishing a good paying, central business, with a small outlay of capital, will do well to call and examine; satisfactory reason for selling. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN BROOKlyn; well established and doing a good business; the horses will be sold complete. Good Will, Stock, Fixtures, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c. Address A., box 4,491 New York Post office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE STOCK AND LEASE of the House Furnishing Store Establishment at Grand Market, East Forty-second street, near Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MILK ROUTE, HORSE, Wagon and Cans. Apply at 19 Waverley place.

FOR SALE—THE MADISON PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. This well known gallery, centrally located near the Post Office, in the city of Newark, N. J., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. For further particulars apply on the premises to A. JUDSON, 79 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A MILLINERY Store; also the Store to rent; rent 60 for a long lease. Apply at 135 East Twenty-first street.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE, A PROMINENT CORner Grocery, one door of the best in the city; will be sold cheap. Apply to GARDNER & CO., 57 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED Dining Room, Restaurant and Lounging House, a half block from Broadway, below Canal street; must be sold immediately; price $5,000, half cash. Address A. G. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE STOCK and Fixtures of an old established Custom Tailoring Business; stock fresh; a lease can be obtained of premises. Present owner can be engaged. Call at 47 Fulton avenue, near Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. JAMES ROBERTS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DISTILLERY STORE, DOING a good trade; sale of store fixtures. Inquire at 125 Spring street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND Good Will of a Patent Roofing Business, well established and having a good run of custom; a fair rate chance for a man with small capital. Inquire at 1 Pine street, cor. Nassau, 3 to 5 P. M. Exchange for other business.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF FANCY GOODS AND FIXtures; also Fixtures to let; rent 20 per year. Apply in the store, 248 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—MARBLE TOP LUNCH AND OYSTER Counter, with Fixtures complete, at a reasonable price. Apply at Springer House, Broadway and Union square.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING CIGAR STORE, ON A principal avenue, Brooklyn; good Lease; cheap rent. Apply to CLARENCE A. COX, 229 Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE STOCK, FIXTURES and Good Will of the Liquor Store known as the Osman House, 79 West Warren street; doing a good business; the reason for selling is in consequence of the death of the proprietor.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AND RESTAURANT; FULLY furnished; billiard room, &c.; long established; near railroad depot; lease; premises to run 25 years at low rent; must be sold. For full particulars apply to E. HATCH & CO., 413 Ninth avenue, or to HATCH & WOLF, Attorneys, 222 Broadway, room 44.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIXTURES, SHELVING, COUNters, Safes, Desks and Drawers suitable for a wholesale drug store. Inquire at 20 Bedford street.

FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS OF TWENTY YEARS' standing, for sale at a low figure. Inquire at 439 Third avenue, New York.

HAT AND CAP STORE—ON PROMINENT CORNER of Broadway, well fitted and well stocked; large or small; great bargains. Farm to trade for Merchandise.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH FOR SALE—ONE OF the best situated Hotels at the Beach, completely furnished and in good order; price low and terms easy. FRANK G. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD: THIS WEEK, EXCEEDINGLY cheap—Lease, Fixtures and Furniture of a well known Restaurant; three years' lease. Rent $468. Apply on premises, 88 Nassau street, basement.

SAFE WANTED—SECOND HAND, STATE PRICE, &C. TABOR, 58 West Broadway.

LIQUOR STORE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A STEADY man; a family Liquor Store for sale; rent low. Apply to P. CAMPBELL, 49 Chatham street.

$275.—ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STANDS, IN first class hotel and business place, on Broadway, near hotels and theatres; lease, low rent and given away. ALEX. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place.

$400.—A DRUG STORE FOR SALE: GOOD BUSIness; cheap rent; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address CHEMISTRY, Herald office.

$500.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE PATENT MEDicine, or a partner required with the above amount. Call for three days. PRIEST & LARKIN, 258 Canal street.

$750.—FOR SALE, A DRUG STORE IN WILLIAMSburg; 12 years established; a fine location for a physician; rent $32. RUFUS K. MCHARG, 77 Cedar street.

MACHINERY.

CARRE'S ICE MACHINES, OFFICE NO. 17 BROAD street.—The undersigned is now prepared to construct Carre's Ice Machines of from one to twelve tons producing capacity per 24 hours. M. J. BUJAC.

FOR SALE—SEVEN YEARS' LEASE FROM NEXT May of six Lots, with Building, 48 horse Engine, 60 horse Boiler, 2 Planers, 1 Moulding Machine, Saws, Shafting, Belting, &c. All in complete running order. Apply on the premises, Oak street, between Franklin and Washington, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FIXTURES AND MACHINery of a Grain Distillery; capacity 8 barrels. Apply to JAMES KEELAN, on the premises, 230 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS, ALL SIZES; Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers and Pumps, at 51 and 216 West Thirty-fourth street, machinery depot.

OTIS BROTHERS & CO.'S HOISTING ENGINE AND Boiler for sale cheap; has been in use but a short time. Apply to BLAKE & HIGGINS, 216 Centre street.

POWERFUL HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR SALE. BEDplate 16 feet by 2 feet 6 inches; room rams 12 inches diameter, 16 inches stroke. Could be arranged for use separately. Apply at Union Mills, 77 Mott street, New York.

WANTED—A HYDRAULIC PRESS, IN GOOD CONDITION, as used for stearine or paraffine wax; must be capable of pressure of 10 to the square inch. Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price, PRESS, box 4,237 Post office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the city of New York, under the firm name of J. Carson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. M. Ostrander retiring from the firm. All debts will be settled and liquidated by J. Carson, who will continue the business at 89 Franklin street, New York. J. CARSON.
New York, Jan. 26, 1870. S. M. COHN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN from the partnership of the firm of E. Schaefer & Co. New York, Jan. 25, 1870. GEORGE GAERTNER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $10,000, to increase the business. This is an opportunity to engage in an old established manufacturing business with a well known trade. It will bear the closest inspection. Apply at No. 4 East Houston street, paint store.

A RARE CHANCE—$2,000 CASH—A PARTNER wanted in the oldest established free and easy, and variety business in the city; a man with the above cash, but who prefers to devote the necessary business time for managing is required; the present proprietor has two other business and has not leisure to attend to all; no agents or humbugs need apply. House of Commons, 39 West Houston street, after 6 P. M.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS TOBACCO COMmission business.—Capital required to increase business. This is the best chance in the city. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING business for sale—Orders ahead; rent very low; a small amount of capital required. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT ON BROADWAY for sale, doing a business of $230 to $275 a day and making $10,000 to $15,000 per year. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

ANY ONE WHO WILL LOAN A MARRIED LADY $500 upon good security can have as interest a furnished room, free of rent. No children; no boarders. Society unexceptionable. Address W., care of Mr. Sharp, No. 3 Waverley place.

A MAN WANTED—TO JOIN IN ONE OF THE BEST West end Butter Markets in Brooklyn; a good chance for a man to pay for right into part interest. Inquire of LOCK & MORGAN, 43 Broadway, New York.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, first rate ability and large experience, is about opening business in the South and West; he is open to transact any business of importance for first class houses; no charge made unless successful. Address at once X. Y., Herald office.

CALL AT 15 ASTOR HOUSE AT 1:30 P. M.

CALL AT 15 ASTOR HOUSE AT 1:30 P. M.

CALL AT 15 ASTOR HOUSE AT 1:30 P. M.

FURNITURE.—$1800.—A RELIABLE MAN OF EXperience, seeks business connection; unquestionable references. Address, for interview, J. D. WINE, Herald office.

FEW INVENTIONS ARE BETTER WORTHY THE ATtention of capitalists than those at 16 Astor House; exclusive monopoly. Call after 1 P. M.

GOOD INVESTMENT—INTEREST IN LARGE AND profitable Manufacturing Business offered for first class capital; security equal to property and business. For full particulars call on A. FOX, 1,524 New York Post office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WELL ACquainted with the business operations and the wants and details of our mails, and possessing all necessary knowledge of European markets, desires to form the acquaintance and participation of any owner of land or the agent of such in the western States owning fine timber; is at reference given and required. Address CHERIN, care Thomas Pickering, 25 Nassau st., room No. 3.

SECRETARY.—A COMPETENT GENTLEMAN, HAVING $5,000 to invest in a largely paying business, can secure the secretaryship. Address, with reference, Secretary, Herald office.

TOWN AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE—OF A patented Steam Leather Renovator, for renovating and dressing leather belts, belting, harness, &c., $5. Machine can be seen working at Jones City Steam Laundry, 14 Kingston, up and down st. Leather dressers should also see this particular advertisement. Will sell the county of New York, or will sell sign rights for the city. For further particulars call or address WALTER H. PECK, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR Silent, in a manufacturing business in operation for five years, with from $10,000 to $15,000; the factory and salesroom combined in Brooklyn, and long in demand for important business; or will engage and ready sale; an entire monopoly; the whole product for a year actually contracted for; reference as to character and antecedents required. Address G. P., box 134 Herald office.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, who has been a pupil of the New York Conservatory of Music during the past four years, will take a few pupils in singing and piano. Terms, $25 per quarter. Address C. E. P., Herald office.

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN, a thoroughly competent and experienced in teaching vocal music and the piano. References given. Address INSTRUCTOR, box 171 Herald office.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING, INCLUSIVE—REDUCED terms.—A professor, late organist and choirmaster of the Chapel Royal, receives private pupils from 5 to 7 per quarter. Singing class Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 P. M. Subscription 25. Residence 43 Bond street.

WANTED—A LADY ACCOMPANIST FOR A CONCERT to take place about the middle of February; one able to give rehearsals preferred. Address, stating terms, G. & D., box 228 Herald office.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOODENMANN'S (formerly Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inventors of the improved artificial human eyes, 651 Broadway. N. B. These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored; other very profound. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, and are recommended for married females. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Sold by Dr. A. R. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No one (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, (Laurens street).

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 34 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound Essence.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $5; No. 2, price $10. Her celebrated Mixture, price $5, which can never fail; are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at 1 Tremont row, Boston, Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. EVANS, 34 Chatham street. Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood is restored in 15 minutes; price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR FOR LADIES—DR. EVANS, 34 Chatham street, powerful female pills, safe and certain, $5; also gentlemen treated private diseases cured.

ALL PRIVATE MATTERS CURED; MANHOOD RESTored; consultation private; sealed pamphlet (either sex), 10 cents. DR. OLIN, 37 Bond street.

DR. HUNTER, 66 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery date of and nearly 40 years of New York practice, cure more worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview; female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, first rate ability and large experience, is about proceeding through the South and West; he is open to transact any business of importance for first class houses; no charge made unless successful. Address at once X. Y., Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 505 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 62 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, will sell a few weeks more Marble Mantels, Head Stones, &c., below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZEIGLER & CO., 43 Bleecker street, manufacture Wooden Mantels in all styles and at all prices. A good selection always on hand.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE, $3 50 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED.—BEST and cheapest fuel for every purpose. Manhattan Gas Works, Fifteenth street and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING.
EXCEPT SATURDAY AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, ENDINGS AND CHARACTERS, Mr. F. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
"OURS."
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in London to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. JAMES LINDSAY, Mr. J. G. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT.
"THE BARD OF YOURS."
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office for the republican play, will be repeated
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Due notice will be given of the revival of CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS and of the production of MASKS AND FACES.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. Performance to commence at 8 P. M.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demands at the box office for the republican play, will be repeated
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 29,
AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, MARK LEMON, MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. C. FISHER, MR. J. G. WILLIAMSON, MR. H. STUNDALE, MR. G. WYNDHAM, MR. C. MARLOWE, MR. J. G. WILLIAMSON, MR. REED, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. HOLLAND, MR. H. R. HUMPHRIES, MR. J. W. LEONARD, MR. PECK, MR. CURRAN, MISS E. MESTAYER, MRS. J. SEFTON AND MISS L. PHILLIPS.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE AMUSEMENT COMPANY. Broadway, 514 Broadway. Manager.....B. M. BUTLER
ANOTHER BRILLIANT BILL FULL OF NOVELTIES.
FUN FOR THE MILLION OF FARTHINGS.
COMIQUE MATINEE. COMIQUE MATINEE.
COMIQUE MATINEE. COMIQUE MATINEE.
COMIQUE MATINEE. COMIQUE MATINEE.
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE TODAY.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
FIFTY STAR ARTISTS.
Afternoon, doors open at 2 o'clock; curtain rises at 2½ o'clock.
Evening performances commence at 7½ o'clock.
Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND TWO PERFORMANCES.
THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
THE LAST MATINEE AT 2.
LAST MATINEE LAST MATINEE
LAST MATINEE LAST MATINEE
OF GEO. L. FOX'S BOUCICAULT,
PAUL PRY AND ROBERT MACAIRE.
PAUL PRY AND ROBERT MACAIRE.
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. TWO PIECES
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. EVERY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. EVENING.
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. WEDNESDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. AND
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. SATURDAY
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. MATINEES.
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. UNTIL
GEO. L. FOX AS PAUL PRY. FURTHER
GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP. NOTICE.
MONDAY NEXT
Mr. GEO. L. FOX IN TWO OTHER PARTS.
ASMODEUS, DUKE, GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX.
SERIOUS FAMILY AND SPITFIRE.
Hamlet in active preparation.

BOWERY THEATRE.
B. W. R. FERLIGH.....Proprietor and Manager
EVERY NIGHT and GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The never equalled grand comic pantomime,
BUCK, BUCK,
HOW MANY HORNS, OR GOD AT 16.
PUBLIC ANXIOUSNESS AND DELIGHT.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOOR.
Superb Scenery, Brilliant Transformations,
Comic Novelties, Popular Local Songs,
ROBERT BUCKLEY, THE GREAT LOCAL SINGER.
The Great American Clown, NEPTUNE FLOGGITT.
Water ..... Pantomime Or, BATHING NYMPHS.
Mlle. Le Roux, Mlle. Adelaide, Mlle. Ida, Mlle. Fanny.
The entertainment will be inaugurated and terminate with a farce, the production of which will be a marvel to the world. The attitude that Pike Chanfrau interest all the gallantry of the country, thus rendering the facilities for reaching the theatre commodious and easy.

FRENCH THEATRE.
C. A. BYRNE & STARR.....Directors
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
AND MONDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT WEEK.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
The revival of which has been received with the utmost DEMONSTRATION OF APPRECIATION BY PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL
in her famous French creation of
LA GRANDE D

WASHINGTON

Legislating for Washington Negroes.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

Senator Ramsey's Postal Telegraph Bill.

The Monopoly Lobby Already at Work.

Admission of Senator Johnson, of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

Wretched Condition of Affairs in Washington—Evils of African Legislation.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia to-day for three hours entertained a raft of darkies by interrogating them in relation to matters interesting to themselves. Hamlin, the chairman, was very courteous, calling the odoriferous mass by the euphonious title of gentlemen. This junta of legislative fathers are very solicitous of the black race. If they were to look after the general interests of the city, and had any ideas above the narrow prejudice in favor of the black man, Washington might probably at least hold her head up a little in respectability, and the disgraceful condition of the streets might be remedied. While Congress and the city government are agitating the everlasting African theory they might be devoting themselves to a more practical subject. The special object of the opaque delegation was to consult in reference to the free schools of the city being opened to both races.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads met this morning and considered a bill extending the time for the reconstruction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The company is experiencing some difficulty in securing the right of way through the Indian Territory. The committee arrived at no decision.

The Gold Conspiracy—Corbin Again Before the Committee.

Mr. A. R. Corbin, Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, and Mr. Norvell, of New York, were before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day. Corbin's examination was continued for some hours, but he declined to give any of his testimony, as did also the members of the committee. Mr. Smith's examination related to the check for $25,000 paid Corbin by Fisk. Mr. Norvell, who is the financial editor of a republican paper in New York, was questioned as to his knowledge of certain articles which appeared in that journal about the time of the gold panic, and whether they were inspired by outside parties. The committee is not quite through with Mr. Corbin, and he is to appear again to-morrow.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have authorized the following statement:—That no portion of the testimony taken before them in regard to the gold panic of September last, or the substance thereof, has been given to the press, and that all the statements purporting to be such are not only unauthorized, but to a large extent inaccurate. The committee have nearly concluded their examination of witnesses, and believe they shall be able to report the result of their investigation in a short time.

The Butler-Dawes Controversy—The House Weary of the Discussion.

Ben Butler made another attempt in the House to-day to answer the speech of his colleague, Mr. Dawes, about the extravagance of the department estimates. The House is manifestly weary of the discussion, and Butler received very little attention while he was speaking. It is generally conceded that in the discussion Butler has been worsted, and his friends say he has not sustained his reputation for argument.

Attempt to Reduce Boutwell's Estimates.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee on Appropriations to-day consulting as to how the estimates may be reduced.

Telegraph Monopolists Lobbying to Defeat the Postal Telegraph Bill.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, when they will consider the bill providing for a system of postal telegraphs. The plan which seems to meet with the greatest favor is the incorporation of the United States Postal Company. Several prominent officials of the Western Union Company are in the city and will buzz the committee when they meet. It is understood that the committee is very favorably disposed towards the project of postal telegraphs, and, notwithstanding the plausibility of the great monopoly, it is safe to predict some action during the present session to relieve the people of the telegraphic tyranny which now prevails.

Work Not to be Suspended in the Navy Yards.

In order to prevent the order suspending work in the department of engineering and construction in the various navy yards from being carried into effect on the 31st of this month, a joint resolution will be introduced in the House authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to draw temporarily from some other fund of the department until the passage of the regular appropriation bill, so that the work in the Engineering and Construction Department may be allowed to proceed.

Redistricting the United States Judicial Circuits.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House is still discussing the bill to provide for a redistricting of the United States Judicial Circuits. It is probable that a bill will be reported creating a new Judicial Circuit in the Southern States, making ten in all. It is urged that the Circuit, which comprises nearly all the Southern States, is too large, and cannot be fully attended to by one judge.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Rollin J. Jones, First district of Vermont, and Luther H. Carey, Second district of California.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—Franz Sigel, Sixth district of New York; Horace Coleman, Fourth district of Ohio; Philip K. Gleed, Third district of New Vermont; John C. Stearns, Second district of Vermont; William S. Southward, —— district of Vermont, and Henry McArthur, Third district of Missouri.

Postmasters.—William B. Mason, Marietta, Ohio; William G. Williams, Watertown, N. Y.; Amasa B. Tracy, Middlebury, Vt.; Joseph L. Starns, Manchester, N. H.

James L. Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys at Ionia, Michigan; John N. Gott, Receiver of Public Moneys at Boonville, Mo.; John F. Cook (colored), Justice of the Peace, Washington; Jeremiah D. Hyde, Receiver of Public Moneys, and Edward W. Willett, Receiver at the Land Office at Visalia, California; Michael Vidal, Commissioner on the part of the United States under the convention with Peru, December 4, 1868; Chester H. Crum, Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; William Cumback, of Indiana, Minister Resident to Portugal; E. S. Nadal, Second Secretary of Legation at London.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon:—

Luther H. Carey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of California; Charles T. Watson, Assessor for the First district of Georgia; Leander Holmes, Attorney for Washington Territory; Calvin B. Child, Attorney for Connecticut; George W. Forrest, Postmaster, Lewisburg, Pa.; William H. Beall, Postmaster, Schenectady, N. Y.; William W. Kurtz, Postmaster, Athens, Ohio; Franklin B. Rose, Chaplain in the navy.

Destruction of Distilleries in Georgia—Opposition to the Revenue Laws.

William Jennings, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Fourth Georgia district, reports to Commissioner Delano the discovery and destruction of about a dozen stills in that district by a mounted expedition of revenue officials. The operations were in Heard and Carroll counties. During the expedition special detective C. Cowlan, while making a search for hidden stills, was fired upon by some party who was concealed and narrowly escaped being killed, a ball passing through his hat. The party who fired upon him escaped. During the expedition there were on one or two occasions indications of resistance to the government officials, and the Assessor is of opinion that the laws can only be enforced in Carroll county by a strong force sufficient to overcome any resistance.

The Supreme Court Vacancy.

This morning a number of prominent republican citizens of Delaware waited on the President to urge the appointment of Judge Fisher, now on the Supreme Court bench of this District, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Bill to Abolish the Franking Privilege.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege, which passed the House yesterday, is very short. It has not yet been printed. It is as follows:—

Be it enacted, &c., that all laws and parts of laws giving the right to any officer or department of the government, or other person, to either send or receive through the United States mails free of charge any letter, document or other mailable matter be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1870.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

SENATOR JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA, SWORN IN.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., announced the presence of John W. Johnson, Senator elect from Virginia, whose credentials were read yesterday, and said that the political disabilities to which that gentleman had been subjected had been removed. He, therefore, moved that Mr. Johnson be qualified.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said he had received a letter some time ago stating that the disabilities of this gentleman had not been removed. He inquired whether the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey) had any information of a positive character as to the identity of Mr. Johnson to whom Congressional clemency had been extended.

Mr. WILLEY read from an act of Congress removing disabilities from certain persons, among whose names appeared that of John W. Johnson. He then said the gentleman now present was the one whose name he had just read.

The CHAIR said if there was no objection the oath of office would be administered; if there was objection the question would be submitted to the Senate.

No objection being made Mr. Johnson was then duly installed into office.

AMENDMENT TO THE VIRGINIA ACT.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the bill to amend the act admitting Virginia to a representation in Congress, allowing an affirmation to be made by those conscientiously scrupulous against taking an oath, was considered and passed.

COST OF AMERICAN IRON.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to a resolution of the Senate, containing information in regard to the cost of American pig iron. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., presented a petition of Admiral Farragut, Vice Admiral Porter, and other naval officers, asking that the reserve of the navy be divided into two classes. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MEMORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan; and also relating to the decline of American commerce and the means of its restoration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE KANSAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to authorize the Kansas and Pacific Railroad Company to extend and construct a railroad and telegraph line to El Paso, Mexico. Referred and ordered to be printed.

The bill extends to that company all the rights, franchises and land grants given the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by the act of July 27, 1866.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to authorize a settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire and report whether further legislation is necessary on the subject of the organization of the provisional Legislature in Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of transferring to the surplus fund all balances of appropriations remaining unexpended on the 1st day of July next, except such permanent and indefinite appropriations as may be repealed without injury to the public service.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and seamen regardless of a former condition of servitude. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a joint resolution allowing settlers on the late Sioux reservation in Minnesota to make proof and payment of their claims up to the 1st of next March.

Mr. McDONALD, (rep.) of Ark., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a substitute for the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of American steamships to carry the mails between the United States and ports in Europe and Asia, to promote immigration from Europe and to lessen the rates of ocean postage. On his motion the bill, with amendments, was recommitted.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate the result of the surveys of the harbor of Du Luth, at the head of Lake Superior, with a view to its improvement.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., the Senate proceeded to consider the message of the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White, which proposed the extension of a patent for an improvement in pistols. The reasons of the President assigned in the message, with all the papers bearing on the case, including the petition of the claimant, were then read.

Mr. FERRY proceeded to address the Senate in explanation of the reasons upon which the bill was passed.

His remarks were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. SHERMAN proposed to proceed with the unfinished business, which was the Currency bill.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., urged the necessity of adhering to the special order appointed for Friday, which involved the consideration of the business reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. He said that immediate action was imperatively demanded on the bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, and remarked that the Senators could have no earthly conception of the misery and suffering of the indigent of the District.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., intimated that action upon the Census bill was equally necessary before the period should expire for which the existing law was discontinued.

Mr. CONKLING said the remark of the Senator from Nevada would be a sufficient justification for a statement he wished to make. The committee upon the subject had reported favorably to taking the census under the act of 1850, and that the schedule of enumeration literally and formally ought to be made to comply with the change in our national constitution. The Secretary of the Interior would doubtless conform to the constitutional requirements, and thus the object of the committee would be obtained without any legislation. The committee, nevertheless, felt bound to ask early attention of the Senate, to the end that the judgment of the Senate might in some way be expressed.

Mr. SUMNER said, as one of the committee having in charge the Census bill, he dissented from the view of the chairman in regard to the practicability of proceeding with the census under the act of 1850. The daily compensation of an assistant marshal under that act was one dollar and eighty-seven cents or two dollars, and this would not now be adequate to secure the service required. He believed the law of 1850 to be impracticable, and that if the government was to proceed on that basis amendments would be necessary to make the law applicable to the present changed condition of things.

Mr. CONKLING replied that after an examination of the act of 1850 and every other statute touching the census, he believed, as did the entire committee, except the Senator from Massachusetts, that, not only in regard to compensation, but in every particular, the act of 1850 was competent and sufficient. This was also the opinion of others much more competent to form correct judgments upon the matter than were the members of the committee.

The Senate finally determined to adhere to the order specially appointed for the consideration of business from certain committees.

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia, appropriating $30,000, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Thurman, Davis, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Wilson and Casserly.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., submitted an amendment, which he advocated, to provide that the money in part should be appropriated to provide labor and the materials for labor to those of the poor who are able to work.

Mr. WILSON moved further to amend so as to provide certain accommodations for the indigent women.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, referred to the influx at stated periods prior to the occurrence of an election of large numbers of the colored population, who swarmed into Washington and voted for the party that fed them out of the large soup bowls of the United States Treasury. He referred to instances of outrage committed by this class in the excitement of an election, a colored man upon one occasion being almost torn to pieces for voting the democratic ticket, while the police could not, or would not, interfere. He favored the project of a territorial form of government for the District, and opposed the bill, because it proposed to give to the local officials the control of the appropriation. He saw nothing in their history to warrant their selection as the almoners of the bounty of the government.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., said that the apparent failure in local government in the District was attributable to the experimental policy of the party which for so many years had held power in Congress over the District. The evils complained of were the legitimate results of that policy.

Mr. HAMLIN said there were now in Washington some twelve or fifteen hundred former slaves, whose ages ranged from sixty to one hundred and fifteen years, who were physically helpless and totally dependent. There were three thousand or four thousand others, of both sexes and colors, one thousand of whom, probably, were women with children, who were destitute and dependent. He thought the government ought to do something to relieve their necessities, especially in view of the fact that it possessed over a hundred million dollars' worth of property, upon which it paid nothing in the way of taxes for the support of the local District government. No partisan distinctions were now made in the distribution of funds appropriated by Congress for the poor, and the almoners of this fund would not be governed by any political considerations.

The amendments to the bill being finally adopted, as also an amendment by Mr. Bayard, for a report upon the distribution and a review of the expenditures by Congress, the bill was then passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

A VIRGINIA MEMBER QUALIFIED.

Mr. James K. Gibson, member elect from the Eighth Congressional district of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y.—For the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy; also for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Columbine.

By Mr. WILSON, (dem.) of Minn.—To preserve the navigation of the Mississippi river at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

By Mr. STRICKLAND, (rep.) of Mich.—Granting lands to the Deer Creek and Marble Quarry Railroad Company, Michigan.

By Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa.—For the collection of debts due from Southern railroad corporations.

By Mr. DOCKERY, (rep.) of Ohio—Amendatory of the Bankrupt law.

By Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill.—To organize the Territory of Lincoln and consolidate the Indian tribes into a Territorial government. Also to provide a Territorial government for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KNOTT, (dem.) of Ky.—To incorporate the National Concrete Pavement Company of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill.—To arch Tiber creek, north of Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington city.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Oregon, the Senate bill giving consent to the erection of a bridge across the Willamette river was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs—For the removal of the Osage Indians to the Indian Territory, and to dispose of their lands to actual settlers only. Recommitted.

By Mr. SHANKS, (Rep.) of Ind., from the same committee—For a similar removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians. Recommitted.

By Mr. CAKE (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Printing—For the abolition of the office of Congressional Printer and the election by concurrent resolution or joint ballot of the Superintendent of Public Printing to perform the same duties at a salary of $4,000.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. Cake and Laflin, the latter taking pains to exonerate the Congressional Printer from the newspaper charges affecting his character in the management of the office. It was then passed without division.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of N. J., presented petitions from forty-seven towns of New Jersey for the abolition of the franking privilege. Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. Ketcham, Starkweather, Kellogg and Kelsey, of New York.

Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn., presented remonstrances of firms in Hartford, Conn., against further duties on imported steel.

Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition of shipowners of New York city in reference to the pilot laws.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., submitted communications from the Surgeon General of the Army; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; Professor Loomis, of Yale College; and the chief signal officer of the army, relating to the bill for the prevention of marine disasters. Ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The only bill passed in the morning hour was one for the relief of S. and H. Sayles, of Connecticut, making an allowance of $88,688, in connection with a contract for army clothing.

CASE OF THE GEORGIA MEMBERS.

Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Elections made a report in the case of the claimants to seats from the State of Georgia, under the election of April 20, 1868, declaring them not entitled to their seats.

[The claimants were admitted to their seats at the last Congress, and claim to be entitled, under the same election, to seats in the present Congress.]

After some little discussion and explanation the resolution was adopted.

MEMBER UNABLE TO TAKE THE OATH.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, asked that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the claims of Mr. Simpson, a member elect from the Fourth district of South Carolina, he being unable to take the test oath. So ordered.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the reports of Rear Admiral Davis on the subject of the Darien Canal. Adopted.

The House then, at twenty minutes past two o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Cessna in the chair—on

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., addressed the committee. He said that as the Massachusetts combatants had temporarily subsided he rose to ask indulgence while he demonstrated the wrongs and oppressions of the people of longer growth and of more gigantic proportions by far than even those which that most striking and remarkable debate disclosed. In discussing the origin and existence of the national debt he solemnly asserted that a vast proportion of the public debt, as stated on paper, had no existence in reality; that it was a fiction created by unjust and scandalous legislation; on the still more unjust and scandalous perversion of the true contract; that it was a fraud fastened upon the labor of the nation, utterly without consideration, either legal or moral; that it was a sheer and naked extortion from the wants, the necessities and the helplessness of the people and the armies, when they were wholly at the mercy of capital. He had made his calculations and made them safely. He had underestimated the wrongs of the people and the enormous advantages of the bondholders rather than overestimated them. In 1862 there were issued bonds to the amount of $60,982,450, at six per cent. The average price of gold was then 135½ in currency. At that rate the purchasers of this first issue of over sixty millions paid for those bonds $44,030,649 in gold. If those bonds were to be paid back in gold the holders would receive $16,951,801 more than they paid to the government. This was a bonus, a gift. On this bonus interest to the amount of $6,102,654 was already paid, and the interest yet to accrue on it would reach the sum of $14,239,526. The account, therefore, in 1862, stood as follows:—

Amount of bonds sold	$60,982,450
Amount paid for them	44,030,649
Amount of bonus	16,951,801
Interest already paid on bonus	6,102,654
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	14,239,526
Amount of bonus and interest thereon	37,293,981

Thus it would be seen that on an investment of a little over forty-four millions the trafficker in national bonds had obtained securities for over thirty-seven millions, not one dollar of which had left their coffers or ever found its way into the vaults of the Treasury. The same system of calculation on the bond issue of 1863 ($160,987,550), with gold averaging 158, showed that the bond holders had paid only $101,890,854, and that the bonus, and the interest on the bonds, amounted to $130,012,736 on the transactions for that year. The result for 1864, when gold averaged 201, was as follows:—

Amount of bonds issued	$381,292,250
Amount paid for them	189,697,636
Amount of bonus	191,594,614
Interest already paid on bonus	45,952,708
Interest to be paid on bonus	183,930,832
Amount of bonus and interest on bonus	421,508,154
The like calculation for 1865, with the average price of gold at 143, showed an issue of	279,747,150
Bonus and interest thereon to the amount of	157,370,540
The result of 1866, on an issue of	124,914,400
(With gold at 141,)	
Was a bonus and interest thereon of	79,909,937
The result of 1867 on an issue of	421,469,550
(With gold at 139,)	
Was a bonus and interest thereon of	260,158,007
The result for 1868, on an issue of	425,443,800
(With gold at 136,)	
Was a bonus and interest thereon of	247,755,457
The like calculation on the five per cent. bonds	195,139,550
Showed a result of bonus and interest thereon of	216,546,394
The amount of bonus and interest thereon on the whole bonded debt, he showed by this calculation to reach the stupendous total of	$1,550,558,958

The total amount paid to the government for the whole bonded debt, was $1,371,424,238. Who had ever known the parallel to this in the history of constitutional governments? And to sustain all this injustice, the people were taxed as no people ever were before.

The amount of federal taxation was, $366,923,402.

The amount of State and local taxation, $250,000,000.

Total amount of taxation, $616,923,402.

There was no language within the scope of the human tongue that could exaggerate the overwhelming significance of these figures. In the face of all this how should he characterize that policy which made free from all tax or tribute more than one-tenth of the property of the United States? The painting had been feeble, and unworthy of the great theme. It presented a sinister and shocking aspect to the taxpayer. It stood revealed as a baleful monster. The sight of it extorted a desperate cry for relief. It could not and it would not be borne. But should they, therefore, attempt to build the city of refuge from this distress on the shifting quicksands of repudiation? Mighty wrongs and the galling sense of extreme injustice had driven many honest minds to embrace that fearful doctrine, and many more might yet follow with the same disastrous tendency. The issue was in the hands of the party in power. He himself was not for repudiation. He saw in it neither safety nor honor. If repudiation should hereafter come to dishonor the American name at home and abroad, it would be because the dominant party continuously and persistently enabled the creditor class, the bond holding monopoly, to violate their part of the contract and to plunder the people to an unbearable extent. The doctrine on which he placed himself, with an absolute faith in its legality and justice, was that embodied in the noble and upright resolution of the recent Democratic Convention of Indiana that the debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract, the five-twenty bonds being payable in greenbacks. The law which authorized the issue of the national currency said in very plain and simple words that it is legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Therefore, if the people owed anything else besides duties on imports and interest on the public debt the greenback currency was a legal tender for its payment. That rose at once by a bare statement to full force of a demonstration.

Mr. STOUGHTON, (rep.) of Mich., made a speech in defence of the President and his administration.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., obtained the floor for the purpose, as he said, of saying a few words in addition in defence of the republican party and the republican administration. It would stand the assaults made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) in his beautiful "periods;" but it could not stand an assault in the house of its friends. He declared that his colleague (Mr. Dawes) yesterday had controverted no word, or figure, or calculation, or estimate which he (Mr. Butler) had submitted to the country the day before, with one exception, and that was as to the error of four or five hundred thousand dollars, over and above the error of $7,000,000, in the estimate of the Post Office Department. He explained how the error in the Post Office estimate was made, by adding the estimated revenue of the department to its estimated expenditure. What had prevented his colleague from stating in his first speech the particulars of the interview which he had had with the President? He would pass over what his colleague had said about him, warming him (Mr. Butler) into life. He thought he had been tolerably lively for some time past. (Laughter.) He was not torpid by any means. If he was he wondered what his colleague would think of him when warmed up. (Laughter.) He thanked God that he never had been warmed into life by any man, or by any society that could boost him higher than he could himself. He had never had any trouble on that score. He kept no newspaper or newspaper reporter in his pay to trumpet his praise. He was not easily warmed into life, and he was still more hard to kill. (Laughter.) Commenting on Mr. Dawes' allusion yesterday to the five hundred supernumary army officers, he reminded the House that he (Mr. Butler) had reported last Congress a bill to stop that abuse, got it through the Committee of the Whole, and that in the vote in the House the bill had been defeated, the vote of his colleague (Mr. Dawes) leading the van in opposition. In conclusion he asked his colleague whether, when he sent to the country the statement that the estimates for the year were $331,000,000, he did not know that the Secretary of the Treasury, the official organ of the administration on the subject of estimates, had reported to the House that only $291,000,000 was needed? If he knew that fact, why had he not stated it in justice to a friendly administration before attacking every member of it, from the President down? And did he not know that he was comparing estimates with the Post Office revenue and estimates added in with the appropriations from which the revenue had been deducted? If he knew these facts why did he not make that correction; and if he did not know them why did he speak at all?

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., obtained the floor. He said he had sought it to state that it was not in the power of his colleague, by anything that he could further utter on the subject, to involve him in further debate on it. What he (Mr. Dawes) had said on the subject had gone to the country. What his colleague had said on it had gone to the country. He did not desire to add one word to or to qualify anything he had said; he was content with the judgment of the country, and was prepared and ready to move on to the work.

The committee thereupon rose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FITCH, (rep.) of Nev., from the Post Office Committee, reported the Post Route bill, which was passed.

Mr. DAVIS introduced the bill to regulate commerce between the States in regard to certain commercial paper; which was referred.

Mr. REEVES, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to abolish the produce dealers' tax as imposed on farmers and market gardeners; which was referred.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KETCHUM, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of Admirals Farragut and Porter and seventy-four other naval officers for a division of the retired and reserved lists into two classes.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a long memorial signed by William E. Dodge, as president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, praying for a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China; also on the decline of American commerce and the remedies which the Chamber of Commerce would recommend for its restoration.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition of the iron and steel works of Birmingham, Conn., for a reduction of the duty on steel, and then, at half past four o'clock, the House adjourned, with the understanding that to-morrow's session is to be for debate only.

CAMERON'S ABDALLAH HEROES.

A Philanthropist Clubbed by One of Them—Trial Before Judge Bosworth—Ugly Revelations.

There seems to be no indications of a decrease of complaints against officers of the police force during the present week. They pour in so rapidly that clerk Hadenbeck is unable to take all the complaints, and the assistance of Mr. Charles P. Bosworth has been called into requisition. The subject of police demoralization has been considered by the Board in secret session, and as a result of their deliberations that body has recently doubled the number of roundsmen or "spotters" in the precincts where the greatest abuses exist.

The trials yesterday before Judge Bosworth were only about thirty in number. Nearly all were for violation of rules and neglect of duty—terms that cover a multitude of sins, by the way.

Patrick Gaffney, one of the most efficient members of Captain John Cameron's Abdallah heroes (Eighteenth precinct), was placed on trial for improper conduct, and if the allegations be proved true he has committed an offence that should be followed not only with dismissal from the police force, but arraignment at the General Sessions for aggravated assault and battery. The complainant is Mr. Alexander P. Irvin, of No. 105 East Seventeenth street. Mr. Irvin testified that on the night of the 13th inst. he found a poor little urchin at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, shoeless and hungry. After questioning him and hearing his story his sympathies were aroused. He took him to his residence, gave him food and shoes and socks, and sent him home. The boy having stated that he resided in Sixteenth street, between avenues A and B, with his mother, brothers and sisters, who were in a destitute condition, Mr. Irvin followed him to investigate the truth or falsity of his story. In front of the boy's residence the officer stopped the little fellow and was conversing with him. Mr. Irvin coming up asked the officer if he knew where the child lived. The officer told him it was none of his business and asked him where he lived. Mr. Irvin answered "105 East Seventeenth street." "Then go there," he said, striking him violently on the side of the head with his fists. At this moment Irvin avers a woman came to the door with a light, which fell upon Gaffney's cap. He raised his eyes to get his number, when Gaffney, interpreting his intention, struck him again, knocked him against the house and clubbed him. Fearing further violence he ran away, went to the station house, reported to Sergeant Brown, and when Gaffney came in, at a little after eleven o'clock, pointed him out as the offender. Sergeant Brown testified that the moment the officer came in Irvin pointed to Gaffney as the party, that he put all the men in the ranks and after the return roll was called opened ranks and told Irvin to pick out his man. He said it was unnecessary to examine the line as the fourth man in the front rank was the offender. Gaffney swore positively that he was not the party who had the altercation with Irvin, never saw him until he picked him out in the station house, and that no such occurrence took place on his post. The hearing was adjourned to permit of the presence of the woman and boy.

MAINE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

The State Temperance Convention reassembled this morning, with a still larger attendance. Speeches were made by various persons. Nelson Dingby, Jr., from the Committee on Resolutions, reported to the following effect:—

First—Declaring total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State as the fundamental principles for the permanent progress in temperance reformations; second, that it was the duty of every friend of the reform to give the influence of his example, his sympathy and his utterances to elevate the public sentiment against the use and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverage; third, that the Church should take the lead in advancing the cause; fourth, congratulating the friends of the cause that the prohibitory States have stood the demoralization of the war better than the license States, and declare that prohibitory laws stand on the same basis as the laws against theft, gambling saloons and houses of ill fame; fifth, declaring it to be the duty of the State to provide for the uniform and impartial execution of its laws; sixth, commending the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance; seventh, declaring it the duty of temperance men to support only that party which stands by prohibition.

The first, second, third and fourth resolutions were adopted unanimously; the fifth was amended so as to directly call for a State police; the sixth was also adopted, when the Convention adjourned till afternoon.

In the afternoon session the remaining resolutions were adopted and a State executive committee appointed.

WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.

Organization of a New Political Party by New Hampshire Workingmen.

A Platform of Principles Adopted—Nomination of Candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner—Proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention in Albany.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28, 1870.

The Labor Reform Workingmen's Convention met at Eagle Hall at eleven o'clock this morning. The Executive Committee met at Angel Hall, adjoining, and required all delegates, before entering the Convention, to subscribe to the following declaration:—

> We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, on honor as men and citizens, that we take seats in the Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the support of an independent political party, to be known as the labor reform party of New Hampshire. In doing this we disconnect ourselves from all political parties with which we have heretofore acted, and pledge ourselves to support, on the second Tuesday of March next, the candidates nominated by this Convention.

One set of the double delegations from Manchester refused last evening to subscribe to the test oath, and at the meeting this morning they were denied the privilege of doing so, and retired amid the cheers of their friends.

Considerable time was occupied in the preliminary organization of the Convention. The galleries were filled to overflowing, while but few delegates were admitted to the hall, a strong guard being placed at the door prohibiting the entrance of almost every one, even accredited telegraph messengers. The managers of the movement claim the control of some 8,000 votes in the State and that they can control the Legislature. The most prominent person for candidate for Governor was Samuel Flint, of Lyme, an old free soiler and an advocate of the payment of the bonds in currency and the taxation of the same. The delegations finally entered the hall and the Convention organized by choosing Charles S. George, of Barnstead, President, with vice presidents from each county.

The Committee on Credentials reported they had examined the credentials and had admitted none but those duly certified.

Mr. FOSS, of Dover, moved that one member of the rejected Manchester delegation be admitted to the floor to state the case.

Mr. J. H. GOODALE hoped the Convention would not give its time to local difficulties, but proceed to work.

Mr. ROLLSTON, secretary of the Executive Committee, made an explanation of the trouble in the Manchester case, and criticised the resolutions of the seceding delegation. He thought they had no right to be heard, and advised them to go back to Manchester and go to work for the party if they were honest in their professions.

Mr. Foss' motion was tabled.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a preamble and series of resolutions as follows:—First, organizing a distinct political party, independent of former ties; second, inviting the farmers, mechanics and laborers to join, regardless of party; third, declaring the object to be no war on the rich, but to protect labor and the homes and firesides of the laborers; fourth, that, denouncing the repudiation of our national indebtedness as the sum of all villanies, yet we demand that the burden of taxation shall be equalized, and its payment shall not be in a manner that shall cause the rich to grow richer and the poor poorer; fifth, opposing grants of public lands to railroads and speculators; sixth, declaring the national banks monopolies and greenbacks the best currency; eighth, endorsing Congressman Dawes in his late speech and declaring it to the keynote of the labor reform party; ninth, exacting that the duties shall be taken from off tea and sugar; tenth, demanding the repeal of the State law preventing savings banks from taking over five per cent interest while national banks take from eight to twelve per cent; eleventh, demanding a law to prevent the employment of females and minors in factories over ten hours per day; twelfth, complimentary to the soldiers of the late war.

A telegram was received from G. L. Colby and thirty-two others of the party in Massachusetts, embracing labor reform members of the Massachusetts Legislature, to the New Hampshire Labor Reform, at Concord, as follows:—

> BROTHERS—To all loyal and true men, greeting. Upon you depends the battle of the hour. Waver not; enter into no entangling alliances; act for liberty, justice and equality, and God prosper the right!

An informal ballot for a candidate for Governor was taken, which gave 139 votes. Samuel Flint had 92; James A. Weston, of Manchester, had 91.

Mr. ROLLESTON, of Concord, moved that the vote be taken by the call of the registered list of the Committee on Credentials. Carried.

The formal vote—whole number, 187; Samuel Flint, 133; James A. Weston, 54.

The nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. Flint appeared on the platform and assured the Convention their confidence was not misapplied. He was opposed to moneyed aristocracy and political demagogues and cliques, who made nominations in advance, and call conventions afterwards to ratify them. He supported the resolutions, and was opposed to the practice of paying out money for votes, and assured the Convention he had not a red to spend in the election. He should rely on the virtue of the people and accepted the position from a sense of honor.

George Roberts, of Gonic, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY AT ALBANY.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—The Convict Labor Question—Resolution on Strikes—Policy of Forming a New Political Party Discussed and Committee Appointed to Wait on the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1870.

The Assembly was called to order at nine A. M., President William J. Jessup in the chair. The chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported the credentials of John N. Mahon, of the Albany Labor Union, correct, and he was admitted.

Mr. ROSENSTOCK received a vote of thanks for presenting to the Assembly fifty copies of the *Workingman's Advocate*, of Chicago. Mr. Rosenstock was also admitted to the privilege of the floor and returned thanks briefly.

Mr. KUHN reported, as chairman of the committee appointed to see to the passage of the Conspiracy bill, that he, with the other members of the committee, waited on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and asked to be discharged, as they felt they had done their duty, and if the bill they wanted to be passed was not passed, they knew the men who to blame for it. The committee was so discharged.

Mr. FENCER, chairman of the Committee on Prison Labor, reported that the bill was discussed in the Committee of Legislature and approved of by them, with the exception of one clause in section 2, which provides that no convict shall receive pay or emolument for services that were stricken off.

Mr. MURPHY, of the same committee, reported that there is every reason to believe the bill, as amended, will pass, and that he, with Mr. Fencer, had committees appointed to take charge of the bill, both in the Senate and Assembly. Members of the Senate and Assembly, in their absence, when they adjourned, would see to the passage of it. Mr. Sullivan said that he, with other members of the committee, called on the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, and some members of it were anxious to have the Old Barrel bill stand over for some time.

Mr. CRIBBEN advised the adoption of a resolution recommending the organization of colored and female labor. Laid over.

Mr. BROWNING read a copy of a bill for the regulation of the hours of labor and making eight hours a legal day's work. On motion a special committee of five was appointed to consider all bills presented, and the bill of Mr. Browning was referred to them. The following are the committee:—Messrs. Cribben, Kelly, Hackett, Willard and Murphy, of New York.

Mr. ELDRIDGE recommended, when any strike exists affecting any particular branch of business, to hold it the duty of those persons employed on said establishment or building to prevent, by all honorable means, persons other than members of the union being employed to fill vacancies that are caused by strike. Referred to the committee.

The Assembly then went into Committee of the Whole to discuss matters relative to the general good of the workingmen of the State.

Mr. TROUP spoke at length concerning his appointment as State Executive by the President of the National Labor Union, and showed the necessity of the formation of a labor reform party in this State in order that the workingmen would be able to show to the politicians next fall what they (the workingmen) would and could do if the Legislature fail to pass the measures now demanded by the workingmen.

Mr. DUNN thought it would be unwise to form a new political party at the present time, but expressed it as his opinion that it would be much better to have this body meet again in September, then to take definite action, if the present Legislature failed to perform their duty towards the workingmen.

Several other gentlemen discussed the matter. It was moved by Mr. YOUNG that the question of organizing be acted on after the adjournment of this Assembly.

Moved by Mr. JESSUP that the Committee of the Whole now rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. So ordered.

Mr. MARTIN, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported that they had under consideration several resolutions and reported progress, asking leave to sit again. The report was received and the request granted.

The names of the members of the committee appointed to wait on Governor Hoffman was then read. They departed to see the Governor, according to appointment, at half-past one.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A Woman's Rights Convention in Boston.

What the Progress of the Age Demands—Congress Requested to Propose Another Constitutional Amendment—The States to be Prohibited from Making Distinction on Account of Sex—Numerous Speeches by Men and Women Orators.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1870.

The friends of woman suffrage are holding a convention to-day in Horticultural Hall for the purpose of forming a State Woman's Suffrage Association. There is a good attendance. James Freeman Carke presides. Mrs. Moore and Joseph H. Howland were appointed secretaries. A business committee, consisting of William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Severance, Rev. Rowland Connor and Mrs. P. A. Hannaford, was appointed.

After the organization of the convention Rev. James Freeman Clarke addressed the meeting, congratulating the believers in woman suffrage on the great progress the cause had already made. He granted that suffrage was not a natural right; neither were common schools nor public highways. He declined suffrage as a mechanical invention, by means of which we seek to organize public opinion. He said that whatever excludes women from participation in the affairs of men is of the basis paganism, not of Christianity. He thought that all experience showed that society is elevated just in proportion as men and women take part together in human affairs. He was thankful to Dr. Bushnell for writing a book against woman suffrage, and also to Mr. Fulton for preaching against it, because nobody could fail to see the futility of the arguments used.

After the appointment of various committees Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, delivered an address, in the course of which she said women had usually been considered ciphers, but they were the ciphers which, added to the unit, made the difference between one and ten. The cipher on the right always stood for more than the number on the left.

After an earnest appeal from Lucy Stone Rev. Rowland Connor, of Boston, was introduced. He delivered a very able address. He said the present position of woman was a relic of barbarism, disgraceful to the people of the nineteenth century. He was tired of all this verbiage and hypocritical cant about the sphere of women. Woman's sphere was any sphere which she could fill well. In answer to the theory women should marry, he said that in the State of New York there were 300,000 who could never marry because there were not men enough to marry them. Men were responsible for many of the weaknesses of women, because they have blocked their pathway with an iron bar. When equality comes the peculiar vices of both classes as distinguished one with another will be done away with, and then their emulation will be in the line of virtues, not of vices. The claim of women to the ballot was only one phase in the question. It had been elevated into an importance which did not properly belong to it. Absolute equality was the end to be sought. Thus while our women are asking for the ballot the women of Egypt are asking for permission to appear in the streets without veils.

Mrs. CHURCHILL, of Rhode Island, made quite a lengthy address, in which the arguments were presented in an attractive form.

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING next addressed the assembly. He asserted woman's right to equal remuneration for her work, according to the quality of that work. If she had a right to earn and hold property she had a right coequal with man to the protection of the laws; and had she not the same right to make that law?

His second proposition was based on the moral, spiritual and social obligation of women to men. He would say to the women, you have no right to stand apart from the affairs of men. Had the women done their duty on this anti-slavery question the civil war would never have occurred. He said woman's duty was first to her husband, next to her sons, next to her brothers, and then to her friends and all others. If they did not learn their duty then a dark time had come, and the lesson would have to be burned into their souls. He granted the reluctance which men felt to seeing their wives, mothers and sisters on the platform; but he thought women were the proper counsellors and teachers of men.

After Mr. Channing had concluded the report of the committee presenting a constitution for a new society was read by the Rev. George H. Hubbard. This document, which was adopted unanimously, provides for a society to be called the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, to be auxiliary to the American Woman's Suffrage Association, and declares the object of the association to be to procure the right of suffrage for women and to effect such changes in the laws as shall place women, in all respects, on an equal legal footing with men.

The meeting adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At three o'clock the assembly was called to order by the President. The attendance was very large, the aisles being filled with those who could not find seats.

On motion of LUCY STONE the speakers were limited to ten minutes each.

Rev. Mr. JONES, of Brighton, was first introduced. He said Christ came into the world and died upon the cross to give woman the ballot; and he thought the whole spirit of Christianity favored the present movement.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL was the next speaker. She was sure the movement would succeed, but exhorted all to work earnestly. She favored the forming of clubs of fifteen or twenty women for the purpose of buying land to till for their health and profit.

Mr. GEORGE L. VIBBERTS said that in pleading the cause of women they were pleading the cause of home, and the safety, purity and happiness of the home circles.

Rev. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, in a humorous way, presented the objections to women voting, and said St. Paul was always arrayed against woman.

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER made an earnest appeal for funds.

Mr. BLACKWELL offered an amendment to the constitution which had been adopted, looking to the formation of town and county associations throughout the State, and making their officers *ex officio* members of the State organization.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL made a few remarks seconding Mrs. Foster's appeal for money.

Mrs. A. W. CAMPBELL then made a short address, after which Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, from among the audience, asked the privilege of saying a few words, and the following resolution was offered by her and adopted:—

> Resolved, That this Convention respectfully ask the Forty-first Congress of the United States to submit to the Legislatures of the several States a sixteenth amendment to the federal constitution, prohibiting the disfranchisement of any of our citizens on account of sex.

A resolution to strike out the word "male" from the laws governing the District of Columbia was, also offered by her and passed.

Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE rejoiced in addressing so large an audience of women. She thought the spirit of the age was saying to them, "If you push things Massachusetts will surrender."

Rev. GILBERT HAVEN referred to the manner in which this reform was spreading. We were told that a woman was represented by her husband in the matter of the ballot, but was she represented by him in the courts of justice or in the other relations of life? Women, he thought, were needed to carry questions of reform into politics.

Dr. MARY B. JACKSON wished to say to all the women that heard her that if they wished to do anything for themselves and would look into their own souls and earnestly ask what they were adapted for, they would certainly succeed.

The meeting then adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

At half-past seven in the evening the Convention was again called to order by the President. Notwithstanding an admission fee was charged, the hall, as in the afternoon, was crowded to the utmost capacity.

The Committee on Nominations reported and the President read a list of officers for the Suffrage Association, who were unanimously elected. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, was chosen President, and among the Vice Presidents were William Lloyd Garrison, John G. Whittier, Hon. Henry Wilson and a large number of prominent men and women. A large Executive Committee was also appointed and the list was completed as follows:—Corresponding Secretary, Nina More, Hyde Park; Recording Secretary, Charles K. Whipple, Boston; Treasurer, E. D. Draper, Hopedale. Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hannaford, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Livermore. The last named speaker said she based her demand on the one ground that the ballot was the symbol of equality. She did not think men understood how women felt. She referred to Vermont, where next May the question of female suffrage was to be submitted to the people, and it was all the work of the men. It was often said that women did not want the ballot, but when they did they should have it, and yet these same men have carried on a five years' war, investing the negro with the ballot and never asking him if he wanted it.

Mrs. EDMONIA HIGHGATE (colored) asked for five minutes and made a few remarks, taking exceptions to the expressions of Mrs. Livermore that the suffrage had been forced on the negro.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker, his remarks being quite brief. He said the only use of a man on a platform was to get at that crude and ignorant element in human nature which could not listen to a woman. He thought the proper way to proceed on this subject was to concentrate all their energies upon one point, like Massachusetts or Ohio, and thus to gain the country, State by State. He said we got by woman's voting into the line of the law of God. If woman didn't want to vote she didn't want to do her duty, and he meant that she should do her duty.

At half-past ten o'clock the Convention adjourned.

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EUROPE.

Premier Gladstone's Democratic Platform for Great Britain.

Agricultural Reports from the North of Ireland—Landlordism and Emigration.

Napoleon's Cabinet and the French Press.

SPANISH DISUNION AND PARTY FACTION.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Bright's Speech at Birmingham—The Gladstone Democratic Platform—Liberal Intentions of the Government—Parliamentary Combinations—How the Workingmen Take the Address of the Minister.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1870.

If Mr. Bright's Birmingham speeches failed to satisfy those who were foolish enough to believe that the invariably sobering effects of office would fail to make the Manchester reformer reticent and cautious, and who anticipated from him a blunt *expose* of many important Cabinet secrets, they have yet afforded ample ammunition both for his friends and enemies, and the daily papers are still commenting upon them according to their several proclivities.

The conservative organs would of course have found occasion to assail the objectionable Minister, no matter what he had said. If he should have told his constituents that the Cabinet had been seriously divided on the details of the Irish Land bill and the mode of dealing with the present lawlessness in that troubled country, when they met in council last month, and should have then gone on to state the points on which he insisted in the great measure of next session, the whole tory pack would have opened cry upon him and denounced him as unfit for office. Had he refrained from mentioning Ireland at all, or simply alluded to Irish affairs as a subject occupying the serious attention of the government, and hence not a desirable theme for discussion at this time, he would have been assailed from the same quarter as a coward and a traitor to his life-long convictions. Had he said any more or any less than he did say his condemnation would have been as certain and as severe as it now is. It is not surprising, therefore, that tory objection should be taken to Mr. Bright's observation, that the present government "had given to the Irish a free Church and free schools" and would soon, he hoped, give them "a free vote and free land."

To be sure he took the precaution to avow that he was an enemy to confiscation, and that the evil of a handful of landowners and a nation of starving dependents was one that could only be removed by time and by careful legislation; but this goes for nothing in the eyes of the conservative organs, and on the strength of the promise of "free land" Mr. Bright is denounced as a red republican and a socialist.

So in his interview with an amnesty deputation, although he told his visitors that the stories of the sufferings of the Fenian prisoners were mischievous fabrications, circulated for the purpose of stirring up sedition, and declared that no government would be justified in setting loose convicted rebels who avowed their determination to repeat the offence for which they were imprisoned as soon as liberated, he is assailed as a Fenian sympathizer, because he drew a distinction between rebellion against a free government and rebellion against a tyranny, and because he expressed the hope that the time would arrive when the cells of all political prisoners could be opened.

The friends of Mr. Bright, on the other hand, although some of the most exacting among them would have preferred to have listened to such speeches as he was accustomed to deliver when he was a tribune of the people and not a responsible member of her Majesty's government, are in the main well pleased with his utterances, and accept them as a gratifying assurance that there is a healthy spirit of progress in the Cabinet which cannot fail to bring forth good fruits in due season. His words, guarded as they were, are interpreted, and no doubt correctly interpreted, as an assurance that one of the most important of all pending reforms, the vote by ballot, would be brought forward this session as a government measure, and that an equalization of representation would assuredly be made, so that the votes of a handful of dependents in some obscure pocket borough would no longer nullify the wishes of a great city like Birmingham or Manchester, with populations bordering upon half a million. On the whole, John Bright's recent speeches may be regarded as giving good hope of progress in the future, and of a steady, resolute will on the part of the present liberal administration to persevere in the work of disenthralling and elevating the people.

On one point Mr. Bright has managed to array against himself the two extremes of toryism and radicalism. He objects to class representation. It is a mistaken idea, he argues, to suppose that the working classes cannot be properly represented in Parliament except by members chosen from their own body, and he deprecates on many accounts the principles of class legislation. Give workingmen and all other men the right to vote, give them representation in accordance with their numbers, he says, and let them choose what men they please to represent them, and their interests will be properly guarded. The tory organs are virtuously indignant at this heresy. The artisan, says the *Standard*, has as much right to be heard through one of his own fraternity, as has the manufacturer, the lawyer, the banker or the merchant. The workingmen "want to be heard, and heard by the mouth of one who will really and truly from conviction and sympathy, not with the imperfect knowledge of a volunteer champion or the shallow and insincere zeal of a retained advocate, vindicate their ideas and defend their interests before the great council of the nation." Brave words these, and one can scarcely persuade himself that they flow from the pen that is always ready to oppose the workingman and to do its best to deprive him not only of a class representative but of the right to exercise any voice in the choice of any representative at all. The workingmen's political clubs, and one workingman, Mr. Odger, who is now striving to get into Parliament, join in the assault upon Bright for this supposed infidelity to the cause of the workingmen. But they seem to overlook or ignore the fact that Mr. Bright really says nothing at all against the return of any artisan or laborer to Parliament. All he does say is "do not elect any man as a class representative, for by so doing you help to array class against class, and you cripple the efficiency of your member. Make choice of the very best man you can find, whatever he may be, mechanic, merchant or millionnaire, and he will represent you properly." The gist of all seems to be that what Mr. Bright did promise, or more properly indicate in his several addresses to his constituents and to the deputations that waited upon him, is made the more valuable from the fact of his caution and reticence, and that his words may fairly be accepted as an indication of the truly liberal spirit of the Cabinet of which he is so influential a member.

The Colonial Question—Emigration—From Canada to the Antipodes—Annexation to the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1870.

The colonial and emigration questions are just now attracting a great deal of attention. The colonial policy of the present day does not appear to be very popular at home or in the dependencies, and Earl Granville is continually in hot water. The colonists and ex-colonists have formed themselves into a sort of league and meet together constantly to abuse the Colonial Office, without being very definite as to the remedies they desire to be applied to the evils of which they complain.

The policy of England just now appears to be to hang on to her dependencies, and at the same time to expend as little money as possible on them. You can have self-government, they are told, but you must take care of yourselves in all cases except that of foreign invasion. This appears to be fair enough; but, say some of the colonies, we do not have self-government, for you send dilapidated aristocrats and British pensioners to govern us; while others complain, as in New Zealand, that the troubles in which they are involved are legacies left them by an inefficient colonial administration, and are owing to no faults of their own, and hence they claim that they should not be left alone to fight against them. The difficulties of the colonial question are aggravated by the movements that have recently been made in the North American dependencies towards annexation to the United States, and by the spreading disaffection against the scheme of the New Dominion. The independent movement in the Red River settlement is a puzzle to the English newspapers, and they are at a loss how to treat it without betraying themselves into gross inconsistency. The movement in favor of annexation to the United States in British Columbia is no less vexatious, and all the English journalists can do is to utter the unwarranted assertion that it is not a genuine expression of the people of the province; that it is a Yankee trick, and that the petition presented to General Grant was concocted in Washington. Of course these statements are entirely destitute of foundation, and not a pretence of authority can be cited in support of them. The only argument with any show of plausibility is that if the people of Columbia desired separation from England they would apply first to the British government for leave to go. But this objection is met by the fact that England has long avowed that her colonies are free to sever the connection with the mother country whenever they may feel disposed, and that in this respect the will of the colonists must be the law. The Columbians may have supposed that the British government means what it says and hence may have considered it superfluous to ask a consent that has already been given in advance.

At all events the colonial prospects are not a very good look ahead for England and her rulers, and from the indications on the North American Continent it does not seem likely speedily to improve.

IRELAND.

Topography and Scenery of the County Donegal—Condition and Habits of the People—Illicit Distillation—The Peasantry and Landlords—Evictions—The Town of Letterkenny.

LETTERKENNY, COUNTY DONEGAL, Jan. 8, 1870.

Donegal is the most western of the three northern counties of Ulster. It is bounded on the east by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the south by Fermanagh and Donegal bay, and on the west and north by the Atlantic Ocean. It is by far the largest county in Ulster, being eighty-five miles in length by forty-one in breadth, and having an area of 1,193,443 acres. It contains 393,191 acres of arable land, and there are no less than 769,587 acres still uncultivated. The proportion, therefore, of unreclaimed waste to arable or cultivated land is as seven to three.

The coasts of Donegal are wild, rugged and beautiful; they are deeply indented by numerous bays and loughs; as for example, Lough Swilly, Mulroy bay, Sheephaven, the Bay of Gwedore, Inver bay, and several others, all of which stretch far into the county. So fine a piece of coast scenery is not, probably, to be found in the British Isles. They are very stormy, and at all seasons of the year the Atlantic beats against them with irresistible fury. So stormy and dangerous are they indeed that, although they afford the means of an abundant fishing, men are loth to venture their lives upon the waves, particularly so as they are, for the most part, but ill provided with proper boats and other fishing accommodations. Almost every sort of fish—cod, ling, haddock, turbot, &c.—are taken on the shores of Donegal. Mr. Connolly, whose estates in this county were recently sold, annually received £1,500 for his interest in the fishing of the river Erne, and when purchased lately in the Landed Estates Court it received the enormous sum of £45,000.

The surface of the county, particularly in the northern and western districts, is extremely varied, and possesses many attractions for the tourist. A few years ago the London *Times* said that "Ireland, with her vast, uncultivated tracts, her wild mountains, her broad lakes, her teeming rivers, is just the place for a keen sportsman, who wishes for a few weeks of healthy exercise to indemnify him for the confinement of a town life." This description is most applicable to the county of Donegal, where, I have no doubt, the tourist may pass a week with great pleasure and advantage amid a scenery of glen, lake and mountain as delightful as any in the United Kingdom. In the southeastern part of the county, not far from Ballyshannon, a mountain of nearly a dozen miles in breadth runs in the direction of Lough Derg and the confines of Fermanagh. Another range branches off from this towards the west, and running along the western and northern coasts crosses Loughs Swilly and Foyle into the north of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim. In the northern and western districts of Donegal, which are more hilly and mountainous than any other parts of the country, there are many rich, well cultivated valleys, which are peopled by an honest, industrious population. The inhabitants of Donegal are more Irish, that is, they have more Celtic blood in their veins, than the people of any other county in Ulster.

At the time of the great plantation, when the "old people" were driven out to make way for the Scotch and English settlers, a great number of the banished race took refuge in the western mountains of Donegal, where their descendants are to be found at the present day. The only fault of this people (if fault I can call it) is that they have clung with too much tenacity not only to their barren hills and mountains, but to their old habits and associations, instead of adapting themselves more to the spirit of the times and of embarking in pursuits more advantageous to their own interests. In the northeastern part of the county is Ennishowen, one of the most remarkable baronies in Ireland. "The natural wonders of the barony of Ennishowen would alone supply materials for a volume." It lies between Lough Foyle and Swilly, and is 26 miles in length by 25 in breadth. It has an area of 197,580 statute acres. It is a peninsula, and not an *enis*, or island, as its name implies, and consists of a central group of mountains, with a rich border of cultivation verging down to the water. There is, I believe, no place in Ireland in which private or illicit distillation is carried on to a greater extent than in the mountains of Ennishowen. The author of a little work now before me gives a very graphic account of the manufacture of poteen which key in this part of the county. Such an intimate acquaintance does he show with the inner workings of this secret art that I do not think it unreasonable to suppose he has had, in his time, a run or two with the lynx-eyed constables of the revenue board. He evidently takes great delight in the success which has hitherto attended this unlawful practice, and speaks hopefully of its triumph in the future. "The distillation of Ennishowen whiskey," he says, "has been carried on from time immemorial, and probably will be so carried on while light and darkness succeed each other. In every season of the year, amid the howlings of the winter's storm, or the serene calm of summer, the laughing days of spring and the haste and bustle of the autumn months, hordes of adventuring chemists are daily engaged in the preparation of this article in their fugitive huts and mountain caverns." I find that smuggling, so far from being regarded by the people as a crime, or even as an improper act, is looked upon as a meritorious practice, and is connived at by almost all classes of the population. A day or two ago a most respectable man in this county, when speaking of a deceased friend of his, remarked that "he was a thoroughly upright, conscientious man, but that a greater smuggler than the same ——— was not to found in the whole county Donegal."

Donegal was one of the six counties included in the great confiscation of Ulster. Although the peasantry of Donegal enjoyed for 200 years the privileges which grew out of the plantation, it cannot be said that they enjoy those privileges now. From all parts of the county complaints reached me to the effect that the rights originally conferred upon the occupiers, no less than upon the proprietors, were invaded by cruel and grasping landlords. There are, I find, very few cases in which the old Ulster custom of tenant right is recognized in its integrity. It has been infringed upon by different landlords, in different ways, according to their own prejudices and caprices. Some have limited the amount to be paid to an outgoing tenant for his good-will; others have not scrupled to raise their rents; some of them have evicted their tenants without any provocation whatever. In fact, the condition of the peasant of Donegal can hardly be considered preferable to the condition of the peasant of the South. In this very county, in which, as I have said, tenant right was respected for upwards of 230 years, there have occurred two cases of arbitrary eviction unsurpassed in cruelty by any other two cases of a similar kind which have taken place either in Ireland or out of it. All who are acquainted with the country will, I feel certain, see at once that I refer to the evictions in Fannet, under the Earl of Leitrim, and of Glenveigh, under John George Adare. To both of these exterminations I have referred in former letters. In my last letter I dwelt at some length upon the management of the Leitrim estates, and I think I said enough to show that the hardships endured by the tenantry on that property are by no means sentimental grievances. I have no doubt whatever that before many months are over Lord Leitrim, without any further effort one way or the other on his part, will be the means of doing incalculable good to the peasantry of Ireland.

As to the Glenveigh eviction, it is said that no less than three hundred persons were cast out at once from a wild but beautiful valley in the highlands of Donegal, where probably their fathers had lived before Ulster was peopled by Scotch and English settlers. Some of the houses have since fallen, others have been thrown down, the d[illegible], the whole levelled, the fields remain uncultiv[illegible] and a solemn valley has the appearance of a desert, [illegible] heard the silence reigns where from day to day [illegible] he pursued light, airy laugh of the peasant as [illegible] scattered his toil. These three hundred outcasts were [illegible] America, all the world over. Some emigrated to [illegible] sixty of others became farm laborers at home, and [illegible] which them came into the poorhouse in the town in which I now write.

It is a fact that when a landlord treats a t[illegible] badly and eventually dispossesses him he h[illegible] very great difficulty in obtaining a successor. In the neighborhood of this town a tenant was evicted under very cruel circumstances, and the fact is for the last sixteen years the farm has been lying idle. In the same way, I understand, Mr. John George Adare has not been able to find tenants courageous enough to reoccupy the valley of Glenveigh.

The management of an estate at Gwedore, on the western coast of Dongal, created no little sensation some eight or ten years ago. Several statements were made as to the harshness with which the proprietor was in the habit of treating his tenants. The result was that a parliamentary committee was formed for the purpose of inquiring into the truth of the allegations made against the noble proprietor. The committee, however, came to a very indefinite conclusion on the subject, which but ill satisfied the originators of the inquiry. It had, however, I understand, the effect of mollifying the harshness with which the landlord treated those under him, and from inquiries I made during the last few days I found that that same landlord is now one of the best landed proprietors in the county of Donegal.

The system of agriculture in this county was greatly improved by the establishment of several farming societies which were in existence some ten or twenty years ago. The effects produced by these societies were very great, particularly in the eastern district.

The lands in the vicinity of this town are so rich and are so well cultivated that Letterkenny, though small, is one of the busiest and most flourishing towns in Ireland. The inhabitants are an industrious, intelligent and hospitable people; they dress better than any people I have yet seen in the country. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe resides in Letterkenny, and I found that persons of all religious denominations in the town were deeply concerned at the prospect of his early removal from among them consequent upon his promotion to higher dignity in the Irish Catholic Church. It is not easy to find in a town in Ulster such good feeling as exists among persons of all religious denominations in Letterkenny.

SPAIN.

Retrospect at New Year—The Condition Since the Fall of Bourbonism—Decay of Patriotism and Love of Public Plunder—The Crown of Charles the Fifth Sent a Begging—Looking to Napoleon—The Message from Italy.

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1870.

Another year has rolled into eternity and Time has turned over another leaf, upon which are to be written the events of 1870. I have glanced over the pages of events in Spain and reviewed with sadness the fruitless efforts of the country, from 1866 to the close of 1869, to break asunder the shackles of slavery and free itself from the power of despotism. Here the famous motto, "*L'union fait la force*," is not known, or rather is not put into practice. A guerilla warfare may be carried on to advantage in the field, but it will not answer in politics. If radical changes and reforms are required, the people must be taught to demand them with one common voice which would strike terror into the despots and crush the power of those whose chief study is, not how to make the country happy and prosperous, but how to make themselves powerful and wealthy.

Fifteen months have passed since the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty, and notwithstanding the glorious opportunity the present government has had of regenerating the country we are tempted to ask, What has been done by way of compensation for the immense sacrifice of life? Nothing, literally nothing. Have not the constitutional guarantees been trampled under foot in the year 1869 more than in 1866, 1867 and 1868? Have not Prim and Sagasta shown themselves greater tyrants than Narvaez and Gonzalez Bravo? Has not the government money estimates increased and the country's credit diminished? Who, then, have reaped any benefit from the revolution of September, 1868, but the few who hold the reins of government—who have trampled promises in the dust and proved themselves "traitors to the country" that has raised them to be its rulers? Have they not shown themselves to be wolves in sheep's clothing or, to use a Spanish phrase, *Los mismos perros, con diferentes collares*—*i. e.*, "The same dogs with different collars?" Well may they wince under the scathing attacks of the great republican orator Castelar and fear the brave patriot General Pierrad, keeping him shut up in a government dungeon! In September, 1868, the country was as a piece of warm wax and might have been moulded into any form. The opportunity was allowed to pass, dissensions were allowed to creep in, a scramble was made for power, the thirst for gain increased, the funds were squandered, the interests of the country abandoned, and hence the result—tyranny, bloodshed, ruin, chaos.

The crown of Charles V. has been offered for a mere song—for nothing—nay, it has been dragged across the plains of Castile to Portugal, over the Pyrenees to France, over the Alps to Italy, through the swamps to Germany and over the channel to England, or, in other words, through the courts of first class Powers, second rate principalities and petty duchies, and not only will none stoop to pick it up, but an emphatic "No!" is returned when the crown of Isabella and Ferdinand, Charles V. and Philip II. is offered with the most humiliating entreaties.

The Ministerial and political hunting party has returned from the chase, Ruiz Zarilla from his canvassing expedition, the Deputies from the provinces, and last, though not least, Olozaga from Paris. When I heard that Olozaga was on the move I thought some new matter was afloat, and told you so in my previous letter. Before leaving Paris he had a long interview with the Emperor, and since his arrival he has had several separate meetings with different statesmen here.

The King of Italy refuses absolutely to force his nephew, the boy Duke of Genoa, to accept the oft rejected crown of Spain. This news, received officially, caused the utmost excitement throughout the city, and the troops were at once placed under arms in case of any outbreak taking place. The authorities, who have possession of the telegraph, refused to allow the news to be transmitted by the wires either to "the provinces or abroad. Immediately on receiving the despatch of the Spanish Minister at Florence the Ministry tendered its resignation, which was accepted, and up to the time of writing no new Cabinet has been formed.

Cabinet Council—Prim's Position—Political Disunion and Party Mistrust—Attempt on the Life of the Regent—Mobbing a Cabinet Minister—Telegraphing News.

MADRID, Jan. 10—P. M.

In a council of Ministers Prim most energetically opposed the idea of a conciliation with the union liberal party. It appears that the General is informed of some scheme of that party and is resolved to keep them at arm's length. Rivero will also oppose the unionists forming part of the new Ministry unless they declare to abandon the candidature of Montpensier. This afternoon another council of Ministers will be held, and it is expected the Cabinet will be completed. I have heard say that Prim does not want any change to take place at all. Rios Rosas has declared that the Ministry had not sufficient grounds for tendering a resignation. The Ministers most anxious to abandon their portfolios are Martos, Zarrilla and Echegaray. The union liberal newspapers are strongly advocating a compromise Ministry. The Regent has told some of his political friends that if it would facilitate the solution of the present Ministerial difficulty he was not only ready to renounce the Regency, but would retire from the palace with his family at two hours' notice. He has requested that the ordinary Congress be established, and that the powers of a King be conferred upon him. Olozaga has declared in different interviews with the Ministers and other notables that they must not for the present think of attempting to resolve the important question as to who shall be King, but let the matter lie quiet for a future and better opportunity. Rivero, Olozaga, Rios Rosas and others are doing their best to get a compound or combination Ministry together.

On the 3d instant as the Regent Serrano, accompanied by one of his aids, was taking a walk in a bushy park, called El Buen Retiro, a double-barrelled pistol was fired off at him, one of the shots almost grazing his Highness' head. This attempt on the life of the Regent has filled the city with great surprise and indignation, for he, above all others, is greatly esteemed personally. The party that fired off the pistol contrived to make his escape, and has eluded the police.

Zarilla, the Minister of Grace and Justice, when on his way from the Barcelona Railway station to the town hall, was mobbed and pelted with stones, some of which broke the lamps and windows of his carriage.

On the arrival of Prim's hunting party at the railroad station several persons congregated near the entrance were pounced upon by the police and taken to prison. Upon searching the prisoners some whistles were found, but no weapons of a more dangerous character.

The other day a grand republican manifestation took place at Malaga in commemoration of those who fell in the insurrection that took place there last year. The republicans went in procession to the cemetery, where several of the leaders addressed the multitude. Republican Town Councils have just been voted in Bejar, Verger, Seville, Granada, Badajos, Tarragona.

In my rambles about the city I have heard a good deal of big talk as to what would have been done had the United States not given up the gunboats immediately, or if the belligerent rights of the Cubans had been recognized by America.

The telegraphic agent, Señor Fabra, has brought an action against the Spanish government for having detained the telegrams relative to the failure of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa and the resignation of the Spanish Ministry.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry and the Public Press—Action of the Premier—Comments of the Press.

[illegible] *Liberté* of Paris, under date of January 13, [illegible] following telling article on the immunity of [illegible] press, from the pen of Mr. Odysse-Barot:—

[illegible] day after the accession of the new Ministry, in a[illegible] article we wrote on January 4, we mentioned:—"Th[illegible] worst thing that could occur to M. Ollivier would b[illegible] for him to imagine that he had arrived safe in port, [illegible] that no further tempest had to be feared; it would be [illegible] treating with indifference the many rocks that, flush [illegible] with the water's edge, are accumulated on his path; [illegible] it would be to dash himself blindly against the ree[illegible], where he would be wrecked."

Scarcely eight days have elap[illegible] since those lines were written, and already the ne[illegible] pilot, forgetting [illegible] Morehand, both in his speeches and in his writings, seems to seek to affront the very reefs indicated on the political maps and which he so often and so eloquently signalled, and, notwithstanding the best intentions, to lead the ship on to destruction.

Towards the Cabinet of the 2d of January we were not sparing in encouragement, sympathy and praise. In like manner, when necessary, we will not be sparing in the hardest truths. Even yesterday we applauded the firmness of his attitude in face of the sad drama of Auteuil and its loyalty towards M. Ledru Rollin. To-day we energetically blame the untimely measures adopted in reference to M. Henri Rochefort. * * * We cannot believe that we are altogether deceived in once more reminding M. le Ministre that the first preoccupation of William Pitt was to found and constitute in England that liberty of the press against which one of the first acts of M. Emile Ollivier has been to levy an attack. If M. Ollivier challenged William Pitt and pretended to offer us the argument based on the difference of the times, of nations and the classifications of parties, we would appeal to an evidence before which he could not refuse to bend; we would recite to him the following words, that were not pronounced in England 100 years ago, but in France within the last eight months:—"In respect to the press have I not demanded more for it than Benjamin Constant, more even than asked by the members of the left? The jury is not enough for me. What I wish, for human thought, is immunity complete. I distinguish the act from opinion. The act falls under the penal code. Opinion bears only on the intellectual or moral responsibility of he who creates it. That is my theory."

The statesman who thus expressed himself, who in such precise terms required the complete immunity of the press, who with so much authority formulated the theory of the separation of the act and opinion, who would admit of no restrictions or reserve of any kind, that statesman is M. Emile Ollivier himself. The above passage is an extract from the speech delivered by him at the Chatelet on the 12th of May last. "That is my theory," said the orator of the 12th of May, now appointed to the Ministry of the 2d of January. Well, all we can say is that his former theory is a patent contradiction to his present practice. Unfortunately, the possession of power is similar to the spring of Sainte Allyre. The latter petrifies all that is submitted to its action, like the former petrifies the most upright and intelligent minds. Had he wished to bring his theory into practice he would have taken his seat at the opening of the session, then opening the *Marseillaise* and reading aloud the article written by M. Henri Rochefort he would have pronounced the following brief discourse:—"In the face of such violent language we should have the right to demand the institution of a prosecution. We will not do so. Our contempt will be the best attestation of our power and the nothingness of such attacks. The day when, from writing, recourse is had to acts, we shall have but the more power wherewith to suppress them." By adopting this line of conduct the Minister of January 2 would have brought into practice the theory of the orator of May 12.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Men of the Robin Hood Discharged—Arrival of the Japanese Embassy—Another Annexation Calculation—The Elections—Action of Missionaries.

HONOLULU, Jan. 4, 1870.

The men belonging to the burned ship Robin Hood, arrested on suspicion of firing her, have had an examination and have been discharged by the Consul. The only fact elicited of any importance was that the second mate's chest was saved, and, strange to say, it was already lashed ready for an emergency. The question naturally arises as to why his chest and contents should have been prepared for sudden removal, while everybody else was taken unawares and lost about everything, the captain being unable even to secure the ship's papers? However, underwriters are rich and generally pay without asking many troublesome questions.

The Japanese Embassy arrived here on the 27th of December and were placed in the premises occupied by the Duke of Edinburg during his stay here. One of the commissioners comes to inquire into the condition of the Japanese coolies, and, I am informed, is led to believe that their condition is all that could be asked. The fact that the coolies have been sold and exchanged like so many cattle has, probably, been kept from him, if, indeed, he cared to know it. Harris, the new Minister of Foreign Relations, has the embassy in charge, and, doubtless, tells them that it is all right. Harris was charged recently with several little matters, among which was the suspicion that, having acquired all the real estate that he wanted for self and family, he took the Foreign Office for the purpose of enhancing its value; how it is not stated. The *Gazette* handles all the charges but the one I have named, upon which it maintains a studied silence. Who knows but what Harris fell in love with republican institutions while in Washington and that he is now aiming for annexation? He will be very popular if he succeeds. How to reconcile this with his Majesty's known dislike for republican institutions and love of power is a puzzle. It is possible that Harris has based his calculations upon the decease of the King, when he will throw off his mask and compel the natives to swallow annexation, bitter though he now leads them to believe it to be. Prince Lunalilo, the most likely successor to the throne, is known to dislike Harris, and should he come to the throne Harris and many others now in power would have to vacate. It must be pleasant to feel that one's friends are waiting for one's decease.

The coming elections are not much talked of yet, though near at hand. The coolie question has divided the ranks of the opposition and they may again be compelled to take a back seat.

Some of the missionaries who have in years past stood manfully for the rights of the natives have swung into line with the ministerial and planters' party, and together will make a strong party. The missionaries who have seceded will generally be found to be those who have been able to save a few thousands out of the pitiful stipend allowed them by the American Board, together with what they have been able to gather from their flocks, which they have invested in various sugar plantations, in stock or on bond and mortgage. In some instances it will be found to be that the Mission fathers are reached through their sons or daughters. A son will be given some office under government or a daughter who is teaching a school will receive a subsidy of $200 or $300. We are all poor mortals, you know. I am glad to say that there are notable exceptions in the Mission ranks, and, strange to say, that the ones who remain stanch and true are generally unable to make very large investments. The love of money is still the root of much evil.

The steamer Idaho is making friends very fast, and would, under different agents, soon control the freight and passenger traffic between these islands and California.

SMALLPOX.

How the Sanitary Authorities Handle It.

The cases of smallpox for the last week will average twelve a day. Its prevalence is still confined to the infected district south of Fourteenth street and east of First avenue, except in isolated cases. It exists in every street from East Houston to East Fourteenth street. A solitary case will indicate the despatch with which the health authorities act when a patient is reported. A telegram was received day before yesterday from a brothel, containing the intelligence that one of the inmates was suffering. A sanitary inspector was immediately sent to the house, the premises fumigated, the infected articles destroyed, and all the occupants vaccinated; and in four hours the victim was removed to the hospital. From these facts the fast portion of the male residents of the city can judge what fresh dangers surround improper intimacies at houses of a doubtful repute.

In order to place smallpox under still better control, Dr. Harris has published the following order to Sanitary inspectors:—

Every sanitary inspector is subject to special call (particularly when at the Central office) to see urgent cases that require immediate attention and report.

In cases of smallpox at new points of outbreak the inspector who responds to such special cases will act with full authority for the regular officer of the district, or at the earliest convenient moment make such report of his action or opinion in the case as will be required for further duty by sanitary superintendent or the district inspector. The latter officer will be charged with the full responsibility in such cases as soon as he receives any information concerning the same. The special call will not require the officer who responds to vaccinate, except where necessary.

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

CLEANING OF THE STREETS.

Dr. Harris has awarded the contract for cleaning the filthiest streets of the east side, where smallpox prevails, to parties who agree to perform the work for $500, and to remove the refuse without the city limits. The following are the streets, as indicated by the Sanitary Superintendent:—

First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, from First avenue to Lewis street, and Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, from First avenue to avenue D.

Avenues A, B, C and D, from East Houston to Sixth street.

Monroe and Cherry streets, from Montgomery to Jackson street.

Broome, Delancey, Rivington, Stanton and East Houston streets, from Pitt to Goerck street.

Norfolk, Suffolk, Jackson, Ridge, Pitt, Scammel and Sheriff streets.

Avenues A, B and C, from East Fourteenth street to Tenth street, may be substituted or included in any arrangement you deem advisable.

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. Harris looks upon cleanliness as imperative where smallpox is now prevailing. He yesterday made personal inspections of the above localities, and gave directions to the contractors to have the work instantly and thoroughly performed.

Smallpox in Hudson City, N. J.

The smallpox is on the increase, according to the report of Dr. Hammond, the city physician. In a communication to Mayor Sawyer he recommends that a certain disinfectant be purchased, and the Mayor referred the matter to the Common Council, urging immediate action. The Poormaster was accordingly ordered to purchase and distribute a certain quantity of the disinfectant.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Governor's Appointees Sworn In.

Legalization of the Election of Supervisor Smith.

REDUCTION IN THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Gas Question in the Assembly.

WORK STOPPED ON THE CANALS.

Another Elevated Project for New York City.

ALBANY, Jan 28, 1870.

THE CANAL APPRAISERS SWORN IN.

Lest any more snap games should be played by the retired Canal Appraisers the newly confirmed officials—Colonel Samuel North and George C. Greene—were sworn in yesterday, immediately after their confirmation by the Senate, and took possession at once of the office and papers. The other gentlemen, who have used the latest hours of official life to swindle the State out of about half a million on the Black river claims, are powerless for another raid.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL,

as it will be reported by Jacobs, from the Ways and Means Committee, will show a considerable reduction. For instance, I understand that the item for the maintenance of prisoners will be reduced from $600,000 to $350,000; the item for printing will be reduced from $150,000 to $100,000; the item of $300,000 for the Capitol commissions for the building of our new magnificent structure, whose granite foundations are just peeping out of the ground—like hyacinths in spring time—will not be considered as a deficiency at all, but the whole amount of $400,000 asked for will probably be granted.

AN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A bill was presented to-day by Mr. O'Keefe, of Kings, with the unpretending title of "An act for the construction of an elevated railroad in New York city." A careful revision of the bill, however, assures me that it is likely to prove the most important and most practical of all the modes to settle that perplexing question of how shall we obtain easy locomotion from one end of Manhattan island to the other?—a question which must be decided very soon or we shall all have to emigrate to some distant and foreign shore—say Jersey. The plan proposed is to run an elevated railroad, constructed entirely—pillars, rails and all—of corrugated (or, more properly, laminated) beam iron, with a span from curb to curb, a light, strong and ornamental structure. It appears from severe tests made of this material by experts and scientific men that its strength is greater in comparison with its weight than metal in any other known form. The design is to run a triple track from Harlem river to the City Hall, comprising two way tracks, with stopping places at short intervals; and an express train, running on a centre independent track clear through from Harlem, with only two stoppages, which will be accomplished in fifteen minutes. The cars are to be run by almost noiseless dummy engines, with coke for fuel, and boilers and furnaces made as tight as a parlor stove. The elevation of the framework above the street will be fifteen feet. A horizontal bar about the level of the body of the car, with friction wheels running on it, will guard against all danger of falling off the track. So much for the machinery. The route of the road is to be from Harlem through Third avenue, the Bowery and Chatham street. If this plan can be carried out it will prove a great saving of time and an addition to the comfort of travellers. The bill provides for a through fare of six cents. It is said that there is a good deal of capital at the back of the scheme, and if so it has a fair show in Albany.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Brooklynites had a caucus last night. They, too, have a city to save and a new government to create. A committee consisting of the grave and reverend H. C. Murphy, the restless and indomitable Jacobs, the man who won't be beat, no matter who sits in the Speaker's chair, and Henry J. Cullen, Jr., the representative legal mind of young Brooklyn in the lower house, was appointed to frame a new charter for the city of Brooklyn. The banding will, probably, be presented next week at the baptismal font of both houses.

INSURANCE.

A good many important subjects touching insurance will be developed ere long. The Jovelike brain of the lobby king, George O. Jones, is bursting with a dozen full-armed Minervas, and some of them will have to come out before many days. Then there will be lively times among the Erie men.

WORK ON THE CANALS.

The country Senators are tilting at each other about the canal contracts, extensions, &c. See the debate to-day, led off by Mr. Hardenburg, one of the most pertinacious gentlemen on the floor, who is not going to let a matter drop when he gets a good grip of it. The subject of canal management is going to be a vexed question this session. We are just in the beginning of it.

SUPERVISOR SMITH.

The Assembly Committee on Cities legalized the election of "Hank" Smith as Supervisor, so far as they could, by reporting favorably to-day upon John H. White's bill to that effect. All the democrats on the committee, except two, Peter Mitchell and Mosely, of Kings, voted in favor of the report. The affirmative democrats were Frear, M. C. Murphy, Tim Campbell, Flagg, of Troy, and Lanahan.

Smith returned to New York to-night. Harry Murray had an interview with the Attorney General to-day, and will probably get a *quo warranto* against Coulter.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1870.

REPORTS.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the Watertown School act; also for relief of John Eagan; also to allow the city of Utica to borrow money; also for relief of Perry Smith and Mary Jane Brown; also amending the Revised Statutes relative to the appointment of guardians; also amending the act to equalize assessments in Lewis county.

By Mr. HUBBARD—Relative to the Saratoga Springs Water Debt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—To widen North Second street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to sheriffs' fees.

By Mr. SANFORD—For relief of the Oneida Indians; also excepting Oneida county from the operations of the act relative to the county treasurer's fees.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act chartering benevolent, scientific and other societies; providing additional compensation to department clerks.

SUSPENSION OF WORK ON THE CANALS.

Mr. HARDENBURG called up his concurrent resolution directing the Canal Board and Contracting Board not to let any more new work until appropriations were made by the Legislature to pay for such work. Mr. Hardenburg said he did not aim at any particular work or locality, but wished to know how much the work would cost before it was let. He held that it was a violation of the constitution to let such work before the money was appropriated.

Mr. HUBBARD said that this was an extraordinary resolution, and was an attempt to repeal by indirection the well considered legislation of last winter. It was aimed at the extension of the Chenango Canal, whether or not it showed such a purpose on its face. It might hit other localities, but that was the main work it was intended to stop.

Mr. HUBBARD reviewed at some length the history of the legislation to the Chenango Canal; pointed out the unanimity by which the bill passed last winter, and contended that the good faith of the State was pledged to the performance of the work. The extension was wanted to make a new avenue for coal. He was aware that there was a canal in the district of the Senator from the Fourteenth district (Mr. Hardenburg) that monopolized the transportation of coal—the Delaware and Hudson Canal. He was aware that it was a paying institution, and its attorneys were well paid. He thought there was a motive for the local hostility to the Chenango Canal. It is easy to see why these refinements and subtleties were urged against the extension of a canal that would make the Chenango, a paying canal, a rival in bringing forward the coal of Pennsylvania to market. He protested against this attempt to repeal by a concurrent resolution the well settled legislation of last winter. He was ready to discuss it anywhere, and therefore moved to refer to the Canal Committee.

Mr. HARDENBURG had not forgotten that the lettings were postponed until February 2. The Senate would adjourn until Monday evening, and the gentleman's object would be accomplished if his motion prevailed. The revenues of the Chenango Canal were about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year, and its expenses were about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. If that was good finance, he would like to know what it was. So with the Genesee Valley Canal. If he could shut up both of them he would do so, but the constitution was in the way and he could not do this. But he could insist and should insist that the appropriations should be considered item by item. It was enough for the Legislatures of the last three years to pass these bills, knowing that the expenditure must be thrown upon the present Legislature, which was a democratic Legislature and a paying one. As to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, it would have taken coal to Syracuse one dollar and fifty cents cheaper than it was now if the State would let it. No coal got there now except in ballast. The movement of freight was eastward and the Canal Board would not allow freight to go westward without heavy tolls. That was prohibition.

Mr. WOODIN moved to make the resolution the special order for Tuesday morning next.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped the motion would prevail. He thought there were some suggestions in the remarks of the Senator from the Fourteenth district that should be considered. He did not think any Canal Board would let work when it was known that the Senate was considering the subject.

Mr. Woodin's amendment was carried, and the subject was made the special order for Tuesday morning next, immediately after the reading of the journal.

THE MARINE COURT.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill increasing the number of judges of the Marine Court, New York, to five, and to provide for the election of two additional justices for said court.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. NORTON gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Eight Ward Savings Bank, New York. He also introduced a bill chartering the Clinton Savings Bank of New York.

ALBANY POST OFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. BANKS offered a concurrent resolution requesting representatives in Congress to vote for the bill to erect in Albany a building for the Post Office, United States Court, Custom House, &c.; which was laid over.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1870.

REPORTS.

By Mr. TIGHE—For relief of Mr. Charles Conroy, Peter H. Anthony, Martin B. Scott and others.

By Mr. FREAR—Relative to the New York Police Justices; also legalizing the appointment of Henry Smith as Supervisor, New York, and also amending the act relative to the Long Island and New York Bridge Company.

By Mr. LANAHAN—Amending the charter of Dunkirk village.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—For the better protection of mechanics by regulating convict labor.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the American and Foreign Bible Society Consolidation act.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the Monroe County Special Sessions act; also adverse to repealing the act exempting ministers of the gospel from taxation—agreed to; also amending the Revised Statutes relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of land; also relative to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum at Rochester.

By Mr. PATRICK—To aid the Elmira Female Academy.

By Mr. LYON—Allowing persons residing on Indian lands to vote in the nearest election districts; also relative to the redemption of lands sold for nonpayment of taxes.

By Mr. NELSON—Amending the charter of the New York City Mission and Tract Society; also amending the act relative to the sale of property of lunatics.

By Mr. BANKER—Against the bill for relief of the deputy inspector of steam boilers. Agreed to.

By Mr. WHITE—Amending the charter of the Sixth Avenue Savings Bank, New York.

By Mr. HATHAWAY—Amending the charter of the Newburg Savings Bank.

THE ANNUAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the annual deficiency bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Ladies' Aid Society of New York; amending the charter of Potsdam Village; authorizing N. J. Perry, of Hecton, to remove the remains of a person buried on his premises to the cemetery; relative to the "Mars" Baptist Missionary Union.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The bill authorizing the construction of gas works and the sale of gas to light a portion of New York city came up for final action.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to recommit the bill, with the following amendment:—

It is hereby further enacted that the above company shall supply to its consumers of gas a quality of gas of not less than sixteen candle illuminating power, the gas to be tested by a phonometer and the London standard test candle, with a five foot argall burner, and the price charged for gas of the above quality shall not exceed three dollars per 1,000 cubic feet in measure, including the government tax.

Mr. WHITE said he was in favor of recommittal for other amendments, as the bill gave immense privileges to this company. It transferred all the upper part of the island to this company for the purpose named. He wanted the bill so amended that the Central Park Commissioners could have something to say as to the laying of pipes in and lighting the Park.

Mr. FIELDS was willing to have Mr. Mitchell's amendments go to the Judiciary Committee, but he did not want the committee to be instructed to report them. He wanted the committee to be left to act upon its own judgment.

Mr. MITCHELL responded, showing how the citizens were imposed upon by the gas companies, both as to quality and price of gas. He withdrew the instructions and the bill was recommitted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. FLAGG—That the Legislature proceed to elect a Regent of the University on February 10. Laid over.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that the Military Code bill be recommitted to be reported complete.

Mr. ALVORD suggested to leave off the instruction to report complete.

Mr. MURPHY accepted the suggestion and the bill was recommitted.

By Mr. ALLABEN—That the Judiciary Committee report on the power and expediency of establishing a Court of Claims to decide upon all claims against the State. Agreed to.

By Mr. PATRICK—Calling on the county clerks to report the fees received. Laid over.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the usury law.

By Mr. DROLL—To extend and widen Banker street and improve Union avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. PEARSALL—For the relief of L. A. Wilson.

By Mr. PATRICK—Approving the action of the commissioners in locating a reformatory institution in the Sixth Judicial district.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Chartering the Elevated Railway of New York.

My Mr. MURPHY (for Mr. Blair)—For the defence of poor persons charged with crime.

By Mr. BAKER—For the relief of Joseph Poplin.

By Mr. SLEIGHT—To preserve the shellfish in South Bay.

Adjourned till Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

The Old Varian Tree on Broadway—A Father in Manhattan Recounts Its History.

Gradually the old landmarks of the city, around which the memories of our fathers clustered, have succumbed to the necessities of this fast age of improvement in steam, electricity, mechanics, &c. The last that has fallen before the axe of the destroyer is the Varian tree on Broadway, that was hewn down last fall, and cut up into butchers blocks. One of the fathers of the present generation, the writer saw standing by as limb after limb of the veteran tree was lowered to mother earth, and tears unbidden coursed down his aged cheeks as he witnessed the destruction of a forest king, planted and nursed by one of his distinguished progenitors. While the work was progressing the writer and Mr. Varian stood by and watched the movements of the sacrilegious hands of the destroyer, and saw the last branch stripped from the parent stem. Mr. Varian at that time expressed his intention to send a part of the tree to the Police Department for preservation.

He has done so. Yesterday at the session of the Board of Police Commissioners the following letter was handed in by Superintendent Kennedy, in whose custody the relic is placed. The Board accepted it with thanks, and will likely place it beside the branch of the Stuyvesant tree that adorns the room of Commissioner Brennan. The following is Mr. Varian's letter on the subject. It will be seen from it that the tree is fully 240 years old—probably the oldest tree on Manhattan Island:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent, &c., &c.:—

DEAR SIR—Through you to the department I send a piece of the old buttonwood, or sycamore tree (commonly known as the old Varian tree) that stood on the sidewalk, west side, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Broadway, formerly the old Albany post road. The history of this tree with three others that stood in front of the old house in which I was born, as near as I can ascertain, was planted by some of the Dutch settlers on this island between the years 1625 and 1630, making it 240 years old, at least. The house was built partially from some old Dutch galliot that was drawn up Stuyvesant Creek and ran across where Twenty-second street and the Third avenue now is, thence northward to about the northeast corner of the present Madison square, formerly the site of the old State Arsenal and Potter's Field; thence north side of Arsenal and Potter's Field to and across the old Albany post road, now Broadway, where was about the headwaters that followed into Stuyvesant creek.

As a relic of the pioneers of the Western Continent of America I send a small piece of the old tree, to be placed in your headquarters, that future generations may contemplate the rapid growth of our city. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. VARIAN.

The portion of the tree presented, with the letter, is mounted on a bracket, nicely oiled and varnished, and is in a good state of preservation. Travellers on Broadway can see the remains of the trunk protruding through the sidewalk on the west side, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET FIRE.

List of Insurances.

The following are the insurances on the fire in West Twenty-seventh street on Thursday night. On the buildings, all of which were owned by A. E. Robinson, as follows:—

Norwich	$2,000	Williamsburg	$2,500
Albany City	4,000	People's	1,500
Bowery	2,250	New Amsterdam	2,500
International	2,500	Lumbermen's	2,000
Mechanics'	2,500	Commonwealth	2,000
Hoffman	1,500		
Total			$25,750

ON STOCK.

Star, New York	$2,500	Home, New Haven	$2,500
Narragansett, R. I.	2,000	Western, Buffalo	750
Westchester, N. Y.	1,000	North America, Hartf'd	1,250
Lafayette, Brooklyn	2,500	Charter Oak, Conn	2,000
Hope, Providence, R. I.	2,500	Merchants', Chicago	1,250
City, Hartford	2,000	Mutual, Buffalo	750

Baker & Waterbury's loss on stock will be $1,200; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas.

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